"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; colder; southerly winds shifting to northerly.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,825. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1903.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

MORE GRAND RAPIDS BOODLE WARRANTS OUT

Seven New Men Now Implicated in the Water Supply Scandal.

New Yorker Charged with Furnishing $100,000 to Buy Contract from the Michigan City.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 7.—Chapter two of the Lake Michigan water scandal was opened to the public to-night.

Judge Haggerty has signed warrants for the arrest of seven more prominent men implicated in the scandal by the confession of ex-City Attorney Lant K. Salsbury, and by his testimony at the police court examinations thus far held. An eighth warrant will be issued to-morrow.

The list is as follows:

Charged with conspiracy, J. Clark Sproat, former manager of the defunct Grand Rapids Democrat; Charles S. Burch, manager of the Grand Rapids Evening Press; Eugene D. Conger, manager of the Grand Rapids Herald; J. Russell Thomson, former reporter for the Grand Rapids Evening Press; Isaac F. Lamoreaux, former City Clerk.

Charged with attempting subornation of perjury, F. McKnight, attorney, who was Democratic candidate for Attorney General in 1902.

Charged with perjury, ex-State Senator George S. Nichols, Ionia, Mich., attorney at law.

It is the intention of the prosecution to make the arrests to-morrow if the persons whose names are mentioned do not appear voluntarily in the morning.

The warrants for conspiracy in the famous water deal charge Charles S. Burch of The Evening Press, J. Clark Sproat of the old Morning Democrat, E. D. Conger of The Herald, J. Russell Thomson, former reporter of The Evening Press, and Isaac F. Lamoreaux, former City Clerk, with accepting money from Salsbury for assisting him to try, during the Summer of 1900, to secure a contract with the city to furnish its inhabitants with water from Lake Michigan.

Salsbury swears that he gave Burch $5,000, Sproat $17,500, Conger $10,000 Thomson $500, and Lamoreaux $1,500 of a $100,000 boodle fund placed in his hands by H. A. Taylor, a New York capitalist, to procure a contract with the city.

William F. McKnight is charged with attempting to suborn F. H. Garman, one of the people's witnesses, to swear falsely in the trial of Salsbury in November, 1901, when the latter was convicted in the Superior Court of accepting a bribe in connection with the water deal. It is charged that on Oct. 28 McKnight conspired with Salsbury, Nichols, and Thomas F. McGarry to offer Witness Garman, in the Livingstone Hotel, $1,250.

The warrant against Nichols charges him with perjury, alleged to have been committed Nov. 29, 1901, when he was a witness in the Salsbury case. At that time he was questioned relative to the alleged attempt to bribe F. H. Garman, and swore in denial of the entire story of Garman. He was himself arrested upon the charge of bribery and was acquitted after a trial in the Ottawa County Circuit Court at Grand Haven.

The issuance of these and other warrants has been expected for more than a week. The delay caused intimations to be made that the Prosecutor was being influenced to such an extent that he dare not proceed as he would desire.

Relative to this, Prosecutor Brown said to-day:

"Any such intimation is absolutely false and without any foundation. Since Salsbury first came home from Detroit neither myself nor Mr. Ward, my assistant, has been approached by a single person with even the slightest suggestion of influence, intimidation, or appeal.

"There will be other warrants issued when we can get to them. There is no occasion for any rush, however. We shall go ahead as rapidly as possible with our work, but not so rapidly that we cannot be absolutely sure of our ground. We do not want to begin a single prosecution until we feel that we have the positive evidence to convict.

"The maximum penalty on conviction for conspiracy is $2,000 fine or imprisonment for one year in the county jail, or both, in the discretion of the court."

EDGE HELD IN MEMPHIS FOR $87,000 BANK THEFT.

Long Missing Note Teller of Paterson Institution Is Believed to Have Been Captured.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 7.—James M. Edge, alias James Kane, was arrested here late to-day, charged with embezzling a sum said to be about $100,000 from the First National Bank of Paterson, N. J. Edge has been in Memphis several months, and his arrest to-day was made at the instance of a New York detective agency.

The detectives say that Edge admits his identity and confessed that his peculations amounted to $100,000. He held the position of note teller in the Paterson bank. Edge, it is said, asserts that he lost the money in turf speculations. He will waive extradition proceedings and will be taken to Paterson at once.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 7.—J. M. Edge, note teller of the First National Bank of Paterson, disappeared Aug. 4, 1902, and, it is said, was $87,000 short in his accounts. When starting business that day Cashier Robert Nelden noticed something wrong with Edge's accounts. The latter excused himself for a minute, left the bank, and took a train for New York. He is thirty-three years of age, has a wife and child, the latter a girl five years old. Mrs. Edge was reinstated a teacher in the public schools, after Edge's disappearance.

The note teller was a church member, and was Treasurer of the Market Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The church funds were not touched. Edge was bonded for $10,000. It is said that he operated in New York poolrooms.

MAN'S PREMONITION SAVES SON.

Boy Sticks in Mud and Is Rescued as Tide Reaches Him.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 7.—Phillip Marcs, who lives directly across the channel from E. C. Benedict's mansion at Indian Harbor, had a feeling while at his regular duties this afternoon that everything was not right at his home, so he hastily drove there, arriving just in time to save the life of his son, Joseph.

The boy is 9 years old and had but recently arrived from South Norwalk to the place by the water. He stood at the edge of the dock, near his home, fishing, after school hours. In his excitement over getting a bite he fell over into the water, which was four feet deep. He struck the muddy bottom and was imprisoned in the chilly water which came to his neck and was rising as the tide came in.

Joseph's call for help was heard by Miss Kate Wallace, who informed Mrs. Mares. The latter ran to the dock and saw the boy but could not aid him.

It was at this instant that his father appeared and, throwing off his coat, he jumped into the water and grabbed his son, who had sunk in the mud so that the water was above his mouth. He was brought to shore.

Dr. Piatti was summoned. It is feared that the exposure will result in pneumonia.

PRESIDENT AND COLORADO.

Chief Executive Will Not Now Interfere with Mine Strike.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—President Roosevelt declined to interfere in the strike conditions in the Telluride district of Colorado. He will not go so far even at this time as to order an investigation into the conditions.

An appeal from the Western Federation of Miners was presented to the President to-day by Senators Teller and Patterson of Colorado, urging him to exercise Federal authority in bringing about an adjustment of the situation which has arisen between the miners and the authorities of the State of Colorado. Following is the text of the telegram laid before the President by the Senators:

"In behalf of the metalliferous miners of the State of Colorado will you personally request President Roosevelt to immediately investigate conditions in the San Juan and Cripple Creek districts of Colorado?"

The telegram was sent by Charles H. Moyer, President of the Western Federation of Miners.

At the conclusion of the conference between the President and the Colorado Senators the latter sent the following telegram to President Moyer:

"The President states to us that under present conditions he has neither the power nor the right to take such action as you request."

NON-UNION MINERS AMBUSHED.

Colorado Sheriff and Posse Start on Locomotive for Scene of Trouble.

TRINIDAD, Col., Dec. 7.—A Sheriff and a posse with bloodhounds to-night went on a special locomotive to Primero, in response to a message saying that five non-union miners had been ambushed this evening.

One of the non-union party was shot in the foot, but made his way to Primero and gave the alarm. He did not know whether the rest of the non-union men had been killed or wounded, but they had not arrived at Primero late to-night.

The Sheriff will be joined by fifty Deputies at Primero.

SEANCE UNCOVERS CRIMINALS.

Detective Plays Medium and Hears Details of Maryland Arson Case.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.—Through a "Spiritualistic seance" the State secured evidence for the conviction of O. A. Mundan at Cambridge, Md., for arson and the confession of his partner, Joshua Owens.

The men conducted a large furniture store, capital for which it is said was furnished by Owens's wife. Both men were arrested for firing the store.

Mrs. Owens came to Baltimore to consult a fortune teller as to the best method of securing her husband's acquittal, and she communicated her intention to one of her friends, who told State's Attorney Harrington and the latter told State Fire Marshal Price, who was working on the case. Price took Deputy Marshal Charles Wantz and Detective George Seibold into his confidence.

Seibold played the medium at a house in this city selected for the seance. Mrs. Owens was met at the door by Price, dressed as a waiter. Harrington was placed where he could hear all that transpired. Deputy Marshal Wantz was on a sofa in a dark corner, covered with a rug.

"Dr. White" proceeded to manipulate a pack of cards and a dividing rod. Thanks to previous coaching, he exhibited such occult knowledge of Mrs. Owens's past life that she confided her story to him, and was advised to go home and urge her husband to confess. She did so, and also testified against Mundan.

NATIONAL SURETY CO. SUED.

Baltimore Bank and Trust Company File Suits for $60,000 Each.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.—Two suits for $60,000 each were filed to-day in the Superior Court against the National Surety Company of New York by the International Trust Company of Maryland and the National Bank of Baltimore. The suits are in connection with the failure of the Southern Car and Foundry Company of Tennessee.

In the declaration it is stated that the Southern Car and Foundry Company borrowed money from the Baltimore Bank and from the trust company, giving in each case a warehouse receipt from the Security Warehousing Company of New York, and the receipts were guaranteed by the National Surety Company.

An effort was made to get possession of the goods stored with the Security Warehousing Company, but failed, as bankruptcy proceedings had been instituted against the Southern Car and Foundry Company, and the goods stored by it are now in litigation.

JEWEL THIEVES ARRESTED.

Held at Pittsburg for Stealing from East Houston Street Jewelers.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 7.—Abraham Thaler and Morris Opar, thought to be New York thieves, were arrested here to-day by Detectives Lally and Left in Fulton Street. When searched at Central Station nearly $10,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry was found on them. At the police station Thaler had $110 in cash, two men's gold watches, two ladies' gold watches, three diamond pins, and four diamond rings. Later Thaler said his name was Dower. Opar had a large revolver, and around his neck was found a leather bag containing four large diamonds.

It is thought at Police Headquarters here that the men are wanted for obtaining $1,500 worth of jewelry on memorandum and failing to make return on complaint of Louis White of 292 East Houston Street and Isidore Zogson of 400 East Houston Street. Word has been sent to Pittsburg to hold the men until the arrival of a detective from this city.

Doerfler Farm Sausages.

With increasing knowledge comes a hunger to health through carefully prepared food, consumers grow more fastidious in their selection. Doerfler's means purity, cleanliness, excellence.—Adv.

DELANY TO SUCCEED RIVES

Appointed Corporation Counsel by Mayor-Elect McClellan.

Other Appointments to be Announced Before Christmas, Murphy Says—Jacob Marks May Be Sheriff's Counsel.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Mayor-elect McClellan to-night announced the appointment of John J. Delany to be Corporation Counsel for New York City.

Mr. Delany's appointment, the first to be announced by the Mayor-elect, has been freely prophesied in Tammany Hall and Democratic circles for the past two weeks, and follows the conferences between Representative McClellan, Charles F. Murphy, and Mr. Delany himself, held in Washington on Saturday last when all were in the Capital City, to attend the Gridiron Club dinner. During the campaign just closed Mr. Delany was the campaign manager for the Mayor-elect and as such was in charge of the Hotel Bartholdi headquarters. He and the Mayor-elect have been close personal friends for many years. Eight years ago, in 1895, Delany had a tilt with the then powers of Tammany Hall and bolted from the organization. He had fought William Dalton for the leadership of the Eleventh district, but was beaten by what he declared to be packed primaries. Carrying his case to a special committee of the General Committee and finally to the General Committee of Tammany Hall itself, Delany was thrown out with his delegation. He made a spirited speech while being jeered by those present, in which he said, shouting it at the then leader: "The young man who enters Tammany Hall leaves his future and all hope behind him."

Recently Mr. Delany has taken a prominent part in organization affairs again. He is fifty-two years of age.

Charles F. Murphy returned to his desk at the Wigwam, after his Washington trip, and during the day conferred with nearly all the district leaders. He told them that Mayor-elect McClellan would announce practically all appointments before Christmas. He said that Mr. McClellan expects the Cuban reciprocity question to be settled in Congress by Dec. 17, and that he then will resign and return to New York to take up municipal matters.

He volunteered a denial of the report that he had avoided Senator Gorman of Maryland while in Washington.

"Senator Gorman called at my hotel while I was out," said Mr. Murphy, "and he left before I returned. I had no idea of avoiding him, and should be glad to see him at any time."

Mr. Murphy laughingly declined to discuss the question of Col. McClellan's successor in Congress, although he relaxed a trifle when he was asked if Joseph W. Savage, a newspaper man and Tammany campaign speaker, was mentioned.

"You could not get a better man for the place," said Mr. Murphy. "You may lose him here if you don't look out."

For some time it has been the understanding that if Charles A. Towne, W. Bourke Cockran, and William McAdoo did not care to enter the field the nomination would go to Mr. Savage.

Sheriff-elect Mitchell L. Erlanger was at Tammany Hall yesterday right after he had been sworn in by Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court. It was reported that Mr. Erlanger within a few days would make the official announcement of Jacob Marks to be Sheriff's counsel, and of the rest of the Sheriff's staff. Mr. Marks, who was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1894, and who has been a practicing lawyer for many years, has been the candidate of ex-Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn of the Twenty-sixth District and of strong interests.

McCARREN IN SHEA'S PLACE.

Chairman of Executive Committee of Kings County Democratic Party—New Jefferson Building Trustees.

Senator Patrick Henry McCarren was elected Chairman of the new Executive Committee of the Democratic Party in Kings County at a meeting held in the Jefferson Building last night. The nomination was made by ex-Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea, the retiring Chairman.

Arthur C. Salmon was re-elected Treasurer of the Executive Committee, Frank E. O'Reilly was re-elected Secretary, and David Hogan, Senator McCarren's personal representative, was elected Clerk in place of Michael H. Kelly, who died a few weeks ago.

James Shevlin, ex-Deputy Police Commissioner York, and Mr. Keely were replaced on the Board of Trustees of the Jefferson Building by Senator McCarren. Col. James D. Bell, and Arthur C. Patmon. Police Magistrate E. Gaston Higginbotham became Chairman of the Finace Committee to succeed Herman A. Metz.

BIG GOLD TUNNEL STARTED.

D. O. Mills Interested in Two-Mile Bore Near Juneau Which Will Tap Twenty Ledges.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 7.—The present Treadwell mines on Douglas Island, Alaska, will be dwarfed in magnitude by the same company's underground workings, a two-mile tunnel now being started by order of D. O. Mills. After more than ten years' careful engineering, work was started last week on the tunnel, which is intended to tap twenty rich ledges in Silver Bow Basin, near Juneau. The tunnel will be nearly 12,000 feet long, and with continuous work it can be completed in eighteen months.

The tunnel commences 600 feet above tide water on Gastineux Channel, and will pierce mountains with a gradual slope giving a water drainage. Electric drills, compressed air fans, and other modern equipment will be used. The boring of the tunnel follows the recent acquisition by the Treadwell Company of a group of rich Silver Bow Basin mines on which $1,000,000 already had been expended. Mining engineers believe that the tunnel will cut many ledges besides those already traced along the surface.

Senator Dietrich Preparing Defense.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 7.—United States Senator Dietrich spent to-day in Omaha with his counsel, Gen. Cowin, arranging details of his defense in his forthcoming trial in the Federal court on charges of conspiracy and bribery in connection with the appointment of a Postmaster at Hastings, Neb. The Senator has not appeared in court for arraignment, and Gen. Cowin stated that he probably would not do so.

Cincinnati Wants Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 7.—George B. Cox, the Republican leader, and his chief lieutenant, August Herriman, left to-day for New York to attend the meeting of baseball managers as representatives of the Cincinnati Club, of which they are the principal owners. Messrs. Cox and Herriman will go from New York to Washington, and will try to induce Senators Hanna and Foraker to work to bring the National Republican Convention to Cincinnati. They will be in Washington Dec. 12, when the National Committee meets.

HERBERT SPENCER NEAR DEATH

LONDON, Dec. 7.—A bulletin issued late to-night says that Herbert Spencer is still alive, but that he is very feeble and that his condition is most serious.

PRESIDENT SAID TO HAVE USED IDEAS OF MR. FOLK.

Declaration Made That He Asked St. Louis Prosecutor to Aid Him on Message.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.—The assertion that ideas on official corruption that were incorporated in the President's message were furnished by Circuit Attorney Folk of this city will be made to-morrow morning by a local newspaper.

It will be said that a few months ago President Roosevelt asked Mr. Folk to write for him something on the "boodle" issue that would be suitable to be embodied in a message to Congress. Mr. Folk, according to the story, complied, explaining that what he would write he would use in speeches on "good government" throughout the State. Mr. Roosevelt is declared to have replied that he would rewrite Mr. Folk's remarks and use them in his message.

Extracts from the message and from some of Mr. Folk's utterances will be published to indicate how far the suggestions of this part of the message were furnished by him.

Mr. Folk in interviews has said:

"Bribery has not been included in extradition treaties heretofore because there has been no necessity for it."

"There have been more cases of bribery in the United States in the past two years than in the one hundred years preceding. It may have been just as common heretofore, but the evidence of it was not brought to light.

"If the present programme is carried out, and there seems to be no reason why it should not be, there will not be a civilized country on earth where boodlers fleeing from the United States can rest in peace."

In the President's message is found this passage:

"Bribery has not been included in extradition treaties heretofore, as the necessity for it has not arisen.

"While there may have been as much official corruption in former years, there has been more developed and brought to light in the immediate past than in the preceding century of our country's history.

"It should be the policy of the United States to leave no place on earth where a corrupt man fleeing from this country can rest in peace."

Mr. Folk, in a speech at New Florence, said:

"There are many problems confronting the American people to-day, but there is none more serious than the subject of the eradication of bribery. Other questions concern the functions of government, while bribery undermines the foundation of government itself. Under our form of government all authority is vested in the people and by them delegated to those who represent them."

The President's message also says:

"There can be no crime more serious than bribery. Other offenses violate one law, while corruption strikes at the foundation of all law. Under our form of Government all authority is vested in the people, and by them delegated to those who represent them in official capacity."

In a speech at St. Joseph Mr. Folk said:

"If there be an offense greater than all others it is that of him in whom such a sacred trust has been reposed who sells it for his own gain and enrichment."

The President's message continues:

"There can be no offense heavier than that of him in whom such a sacred trust has been reposed who sells it for his own gain and enrichment; and no less heavy is the offense of the bribe-giver."

In the New Florence speech Mr. Folk said:

"He is worse than the thief, for he not only plunders, but violates his trust. He is worse than the murderer, for the murderer takes the life of an individual, while the corrupt official aims at the assassination of the Commonwealth."

"No Government can long exist where it is tolerated. If all official acts were for sale, then we would not have a Government of and for the people, but a government of and for the few with wealth enough to purchase official favors. The givers and takers of bribes are the enemies of the Republic.

"Exposure and punishment of public plunder is a State's honor, not its shame. The disgrace is in tolerance, not in correction."

The President's message has this passage:

"He is worse than the thief, for the thief robs the individual, while the corrupt official plunders an entire city or State. He is as wicked as the murderer, for the murderer may only take one life against the law, while the corrupt official and the man who corrupts the official alike aim at the assassination of the Commonwealth itself.

"Government of the people, by the people, for the people will perish from the face of the earth if bribery is tolerated.

"The exposure and punishment of public corruption are an honor to a nation, not a disgrace. The shame lies in toleration, not in correction."

GAVE HOTEL WORTHLESS CHECK.

Son of Bronx Real Estate Man Arrested at Utica.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Alfred Berger Olsen, son of a real estate broker at 984 Union Avenue, Bronx, is locked up at Police Headquarters for passing checks on New York banks, which were worthless.

Young Olsen was married to Miss Leonie French Maddox, at St. Mary's Church, Mott Haven, on Oct. 21. Since then they have been traveling about the country. They arrived at Utica a week ago and gave a check for $60 at Barge's Hotel, on the Harlem Branch of the Produce Exchange Bank. The check came back.

The young couple was found later to-day in another hotel. They have pawned many articles. Three checks for various amounts were found on Olsen when arrested.

William Olsen, a real estate broker, was shocked last night to hear that his son Alfred had been arrested in Utica. While he was being told about it at his Union Avenue house a telegram arrived from Utica which said: "Come up with Leonie so you will be here to-morrow morning." Mr. Olsen said that his son had left on his wedding trip six weeks ago.

Mr. Olsen said that he would go immediately to Utica. Last Saturday he received a letter from his son saying that he was penniless in Utica, and the father sent on $15.

Dewey's Wines Are Pure.

Special assorted cases for Holidays. A very acceptable present. Send for descriptive price list. Dewey's, 126 Fulton Street, New York City.—Adv.

REPORTED COLOMBIAN MOVE AGAINST PANAMA

3,000 Troops Said to Have Started to Invade the Isthmus.

AMERICAN WARSHIPS ON WATCH

Gunboats Reconnoitring in Order to Ascertain the Possibility of an Invasion by Land.

COLON, Dec. 7.—A rumor is in circulation here to the effect that 3,000 soldiers have left Cartagena for the purpose of invading the Isthmus.

No details are known, and the rumor cannot be confirmed to-night. It probably had its source at Port Limon, Costa Rica, where it was brought by steamer from Cartagena.

The only possible means of approaching Panama is by narrow and difficult mountain passes through the Indian country. The United States cruiser Atlanta is now off the Indian coast.

Following instructions received on Dec. 4 from the Navy Department at Washington, United States gunboats on both sides of the Isthmus have started or are starting on reconnoitring expeditions along the coasts, principally in the direction of Colombia.

Their purpose is to ascertain the condition of the trails and roads leading between Panama and Colombia, and the facilities of the country for sustaining expeditions marching on Panama, generally to determine the United States's best course of action in case of a Colombian invasion of the Isthmus, and also to learn the attitude of the various Indian tribes inhabiting both coasts.

The Atlanta, after finishing charting Portobello Harbor and erecting a signal station on a hill on the north side of the harbor, left Portobello yesterday afternoon for the Coast of San Blas, fifty miles southeast of Portobello, intending to open communication with the San Blas Indians for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the trails leading along the coast toward the Colombian frontier, and whether they are available for the movement of Colombian troops on Panama.

The Indians occupy the coast between Nombre de Dios and Cape Tiburon, and have maintained their isolation for generations. They have always resisted the incursions of white people into their country, not permitting them to spend a night on the mainland, and forcing the few adventurous traders trafficking along the coast to sleep on a small island.

It is reported that the Indians still keep up the old Carib customs. They are said to favor Panama and to be ready to fight the Colombians. Colombia never succeeded in taxing or in any way controlling them, but the Panamanians will endeavor to establish schools in the San Blas country.

The United States gunboat Bancroft will relieve the Atlanta at Portobello. Another vessel will be sent to San Miguel, on the Pacific, and a third to David, also on the Pacific, to look over local conditions and study the possibility of Colombia landing small schooner expeditions from southern points.

The Panamanian authorities are aiding these efforts. They have sent out several parties on both sides of the Isthmus to seek information and watch possible movements on the part of Colombia.

No reports have yet been received from these parties to indicate that any warlike movements are taking place.

Panamanian expeditions on the Pacific side are destroying canoes, &c., found in the rivers, for the purpose of hindering the movements of Colombians who might attempt to come down the rivers.

News received by cable from Buenaventura says that all is quiet there, and that there is no indication on the part of the Colombian Government to move troops in any direction. The Colombian gunboat Bogota, which is still at Buenaventura without coal, is considered quite harmless.

The United States auxiliary cruiser Dixie will to-morrow land a company of marines, who will go into camp at Empire Station, near Culebra Cut.

The battleship Maine is coaling near Bocas del Toro.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The dispatch of the Atlanta to the Gulf of Darien is of great interest in connection with the rumor from Colon of the departure of Colombian soldiers from Cartagena for the Isthmus.

Naval officials decline to say whether the dispatch of the Atlanta to the Gulf of Darien is the result of any intimation of warlike operations on the part of Colombia; they content themselves with expressing the opinion that it will be impossible for Colombian troops to march overland to Colon or Panama because of the impassability of the country to be traversed. Nevertheless the departure of the vessel is regarded as significant as indicating the intention of the United States to be on the alert.

To the Colombians in Washington the report from Colon produced a mystifying effect. They will not say whether they believe the rumor or not.

"Perhaps it is so. I do not know," said one of them to-night, as he shrugged his shoulders.

The Colombians believe there are 3,000 or more soldiers at Cartagena and at various points along the coast available for such a purpose as that stated in the dispatch from Colon.

BAN AGAINST COLON REMOVED.

Savanilla and Cartagena Reopened to Vessels from There.

COLON, Dec. 7.—The Royal Mail steamship agent here has received a telegram from Port Limon, Costa Rica, informing him that the Government of the Department of Bolivar, Colombia, has reopened the ports of Savanilla and Cartagena to vessels to and from Colon.

The German steamer Valdivia sailed for Cartagena yesterday, hoping to enter that port.

CANAL TREATY ABOARD SHIP.

The City of Washington, Which Sails from Colon To-day, Will Bring It Back to the United States.

PANAMA, Dec. 7.—At 8 A. M. to-day the canal treaty between Panama and the United States was sent to Colon on a special car, preparatory to shipping it to the United States.

COLON, Dec. 7.—The canal treaty reached Colon at about 11:30 A. M. in care of Consul General Gudger. It is now in charge of the purser of the steamship City of Washington, which sails at noon to-morrow for the United States.

Mr. Gudger this afternoon delivered the boxes containing the treaty to the purser, taking a receipt for them. The two keys to the separate boxes, in the inner one of which is the treaty, will go to the United States in custody of Surgeon Major Guy L. Edie, United States Army, who has been here for a fortnight looking into sanitation matters.

The news of the ratification at Panama of the canal treaty was carried to Portobello, twenty miles northeast of this port, yesterday, and read on the Plaza to the assembled inhabitants. The news was received with unanimous cheers for the Junta and the republic. The municipality of Portobello declared two days of holiday making.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Panama canal treaty was sent to the Senate to-day, but as there was no executive session after its receipt it was not referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

RUSSIA RECOGNIZES PANAMA.

Great Britain Now the Only Important Power That Has Not Done So.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 7.—United States Ambassador McCormick has been officially notified of Russia's recognition of the Republic of Panama.

The signing of the decree was one of the first acts of the Czar after his return here from Skierniewice, Russian Poland, on Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The action of Russia in recognising the Republic of Panama leaves Great Britain the only power of consequence that has not yet extended recognition or signified an intention of doing so.

The British Government desires to secure some pledges from the Government of Panama that provision will be made for the settlement of a portion of the foreign debt of Colombia held by British subjects.

CRITICISE THE PRESIDENT.

Confederate Veterans Declare Recognition of Panama a Vindication of Their Old Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 7.—At a meeting of R. E. Lee Camp, United Confederate Veterans, the following resolutions were passed, and it was ordered that copies be sent to President Roosevelt, the President of Colombia, and United States Senator Culberson of Texas:

"Resolved, First, that we tender to the Daughters of the Confederacy lately assembled at Houston, Texas, in State Convention, the congratulations of this camp for their prompt and felicitous message to President Roosevelt in his strenuous haste in the recognition of the Republic of Panama in its late act of secession as a vindication of the South, which the President and his party have heretofore denounced as anarchy.

"Second, that this action of the President is in acute contrast to his repeated offensive utterances regarding the action of the South for a similar assertion of the right of local self-government in his late tour over the Northwest, going out of his way even as far as California in declaring to Union veterans that but for them we would have had no Government.

"Third, we condole with Colombia in the loss of Panama, in the ditch that isn't dug, and suggest a message to the President of similar import—that, but for him, Colombia would have had a Government in Panama.

"Fourth, thanks are hereby tendered to our Senator, the Hon. A. C. Culberson, for bringing out of the archives in strange contrast the appeals of the Lincoln Government to foreign powers against recognition of the Southern Confederacy as being against all precedent as to the policies of Governments in the Americas."

PRIEST ATTACKED AT ALTAR.

Father Roach, Celebrating Vespers, Is Set Upon by Young Man with Knife.

Special to The New York Times.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Dec. 7.—A murderous assault was made on Father Roach of Cascade, Dubuque County, Iowa, Sunday afternoon, while he was at the altar celebrating vespers. The church was well filled, and just as Father Roach was ascending the altar steps to give the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, a young man was seen to rise in a pew in the middle aisle, throw off his overcoat, and walk toward the door. He reappeared at the sacristy door of the altar and advanced rapidly to Father Roach. The priest thought the intruder was a messenger on a sick call and inclined his head to hear what he had to say.

The man raised his right hand, in which he held a pocket knife with a three-inch blade, and quick as a flash brought it down on Father Roach's neck, back of the left ear. A cry of horror rose in the church and the congregation, made up mainly of women and children, rushed panic-stricken from the church.

The young man was instantly overpowered, but in their excitement in attending to the injured priest, the rescuers forgot his assailant, who slipped away. His name is Charles Mangene, and he was soon captured. The Marshal arrested him and found the bloody knife in his pocket. Mangene is nineteen years old and has been for a term in the West Dubuque Insane Asylum, suffering from sunstroke, but was discharged as cured some months ago. The priest will recover.

MADE SALVATIONIST MOVE ON.

G. G. Haven Orders a Woman Soldier Out of the Lobby of the Metropolitan Opera House.

For a first time one of the women soldiers in the Salvation Army has been put out of the lobby of a New York theatre. It was in the Metropolitan Opera House that it happened, and George G. Haven, President of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, was the one who had it done. When he came into the opera house early in the evening he saw a young woman, dressed in the army uniform, standing off to the side of the lobby, holding the usual tambourine. The patrons of the grand opera seemed to be in an unusually good humor as they walked in last night, and the nickels and dimes dropped rapidly into the tambourine with a jingling sound. There was a card on the outside of the musical almsbox telling that the contributions would go to a Christmas dinner for the poor.

But Mr. Haven did not like her presence in the lobby, even if it did not seem to worry other people, and he instructed the special officer who stands constantly at the door to have her move out. The officer, though he knew that it had been the custom under the Grau regime to allow the Salvation Army members in the lobby, had no choice, and he politely asked the woman to step out of the Opera House. Without a murmur, but with a sort of surprised expression on her face, she obeyed.

Meanwhile Mr. Haven had gone inside the house and asked to see Mr. Conried. He evidently made a strenuous complaint to the latter, for in less than a moment both of them came striding out into the lobby, looking about expectantly. But the woman was already gone, and stood well out of the door on the sidewalk.

"You can get her off the sidewalk in front of the door," said Mr. Haven to the special officer, who had already removed her from the lobby.

But the authority of this officer does not allow him to regulate the crowd on the sidewalk, and his province is the interior of the house alone. So there the woman stayed, still holding her tambourine for whatever coins might find their way in. During the short time she spent in the lobby, she got from the wealthy opera patrons about $5, which she said was much more than she usually gets in the same length of time.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract

used and highly endorsed by all leading hotels.—Adv.

For Coughs and Colds, Children take Piso's Cure without objection. All druggists.—Adv.

SPECIAL SESSION IS MERGED INTO REGULAR

President Roosevelt Decides for "Constructive Recess."

Chief Executive Again Transmits to Senate Nomination of Gen. Wood and Other Appointments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Congress passed from one session to another to-day in a unique manner.

The House met in the ordinary way, having adjourned Saturday as usual under its rules for the adjournment from day to day. So far as that body is concerned, on the record, there was no formal adjournment of the session.

The Senate had two legislative days, one in the expiring session and one in the new session, and it was adjourned sine die.

President Roosevelt sent to the Senate the nomination of Gen. Leonard Wood to be a Major General of the army and the nomination of 167 other army officers whose promotion is dependent on that of Gen. Wood.

Accompanying these nominations were those of about twenty-five civilian appointees, including that of Dr. W. H. Crum to be Collector of the Port of Charleston, S. C., and some others whom the President nominated in the last recess.

These appointments are considered by the President and his advisers to be recess appointments.

The question of their status has been discussed thoroughly by the President with the best lawyers connected with the Administration and in Congress.

The conclusion has been reached that between the time of the failing of President pro tempore Frye's gavel signifying the conclusion of the extraordinary session and the calling to order of the Senate in the regular session of Congress, an appreciable lapse of time occurred. In this time the appointments technically were made. They are regarded by the Administration as recess appointments, and the appointees therefore will receive the pay and exercise all the authority of the rank to which they are promoted.

The commissions of the army officers have been made out on this understanding. All of them are dated back to the time last Summer when the appointments originally were made.

Secretaries Root and Moody had a conference with the President before appointments were sent to the Senate. In the matter of the appointments their view, as lawyers and as members of the Administration, coincides with that of the President.

With a view to securing a legal decision, however, Secretary Root has authorized the Paymaster General to make a test case and bring it to the attention of the Controller of the Treasury at the earliest possible moment.

While the nominations are dated to take effect from the time the commissions were first issued on the recess appointments, it is the general opinion of members of the Senate that the nominees will retain their old rank until the nominations are confirmed, despite the fact that all of the officers affected have been serving for nearly three months under the advanced rank and pay to which they will be entitled when confirmed.

On this theory Gen. Wood will cease to serve as Major General, and will resume his rank of Brigadier General, and hold it until he is confirmed in the higher rank. When he is confirmed, however, he will receive a commission dated Aug. 8, and his advanced pay will take effect from that time.

It was the first time in the history of the Congress that an adjournment was brought about by limitation and without concurrent action of the two houses as usually expressed in a joint resolution, fixing the time when the session should be adjourned.

Speaker Cannon brought down his gavel at noon and called the House to order just as he would on any legislative day. He directed the clerk to call the roll, and entertained the resolutions providing for the committees to wait on the President and notify the Senate in the usual manner at the opening of a new session. He had declared up to this morning that there was no need of a committee to see the President or go to the Senate.

"They all know we are in session," said Mr. Cannon. "I don't see what the necessity there is for all this fuss with committees. The House is here. Let the message come just as any message would come. We are ready to go on and do business just as we would any day. The House has been organized for some time."

The House proceeded straight to business after the routine manner, the only departure from the regular routine of a regular session was the sending of a committee to notify the President that Congress had convened.

The Speaker violated precedents and was radical and revolutionary in his appointment of this committee. He left Mr. Payne, Mr. Grosvenor, and Mr. Dalzell off of it. This change created comment. The committee was made up of Messrs. Hepburn of Iowa, Hemenway of Indiana, and Williams of Mississippi.

It had been expected that the House would adjourn out of respect to the memory of Mr. Burk of Pennsylvania and that the President's message should not go in until to-morrow.

It was decided at the White House this morning that this should not be done, and the House therefore remained in session until after the message had been read.

The session closed in the Senate without any effort to make a recess. If there was one of the "constructive" sort no Senator seemed at all conscious of it.

As a matter of fact, when President pro tem. Frye finished the clean cut sentence by which he declared the called session adjourned without day, there remained by the big gold clock, hanging below the diplomatic gallery, one minute of the expiring session. On the desk Senator Frye's gold watch, however, marked precisely the hour of noon.

The Senate had met at 11:30 and Mr. Prettyman, the Chaplain, made the usual prayer, knowing that in half an hour he must appear again and make another to open the new session.

There were few signs of anything unusual going on.

On Senator Gallinger's desk there was a cluster of Jack roses, and on Senator McCumber's one of American Beauties.

For the first time within a long period the Senate opened a session when the Chamber did not look like a flower show.

The galleries were filled with brilliant costumes and there was a buzz of expectancy that indicated the interest felt on all sides in the peculiar event that was about to occur.

For ten minutes the Senate was occupied with routine business and then Senator Allison arose and, looking anxiously toward the clock, moved to go into executive session.

Ten minutes later the bells rang, the doors opened, the surging crowds rushed back into the galleries, and the session went on with routine business.

Bills and petitions were presented, and for a few minutes it was the most ordinary scene of legislation.

Then Senator Pettus gave matters a serious turn by calling up his resolution to investigate the Post Office Department.

Senator Gorman moved that this go over, and Senator Platt of Connecticut, having taken the chair for a moment, the Maryland Senator offered the customary resolution, thanking the President pro tem. for his impartiality. The resolution having been adopted, Senator Frye returned to the chair and made the following statement:

"Senators: The hour provided by law for the meeting of the first regular session of

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R. R. convenient for passengers to Buffalo and Chicago. Dining car service a la carte.—Adv.

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the Fifty-eighth Congress having arrived, I declare the extraordinary session adjourned without day."

There was but one fall of the gavel, but one stroke, and but one sound. The next instant the slender figure of Mr. Prettyman was in the President's place, the Senators had all arisen and again prayer was being offered to the throne of grace. The two prayers had been thought out carefully. One fitted the close of the old session; the other was as the rising sun to the new session.

The constitutional call of the roll, to determine for the record that there was a quorum of Senators present, followed, and sixty-seven Senators responded to their names, Senator Tillman amusing his colleagues by responding when the name of Simmons of North Carolina was called and again when he heard his own name.

Senator Hoar offered the resolution to notify the House that the Senate had met and was ready for business, and Senator Platt of Connecticut that which provided for a joint committee to wait on the President and say that Congress was organized and prepared to receive any communication he might have to make.

At 12:10 a recess was taken for an hour, and then another recess was taken for half an hour.

In the meantime the President's secretary, Mr. Barnes, had been waiting at the White House with printed copies of the message filed in two cabs until the committee from the Capitol should arrive and notify the President that Congress had met and organized. As soon as the committee had started for the Capitol the two cabs whipped up, and in a quarter of an hour the message and the Panama treaty were delivered to the Senate.

For an hour or more the droning voices of the reading clerks filled the chamber with their drowsy, sleep-impelling tones, and at the conclusion of the reading of the message both houses adjourned out of respect to the memory of Mr. Burk.

DEMOCRATS LIKED MESSAGE.

Republicans, However, Were Indifferent to the President's Views.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Two curious features were noticeable in the comment on the President's message in the House of Representatives. One was that most of the Republicans had so little interest in it that they had not taken the trouble to read it or to listen to it when the message was read, and so had nothing to say about it. The other was that most of the Democrats who talked about it enthusiastically commended it.

"It is the strongest message Mr. Roosevelt has ever sent," said Mr. Sulzer of New York. "It is a very able State paper."

"It is a strong paper," said Mr. Denny, (Democrat, Maryland,) "particularly in its reference to the Panama revolution. The President makes a very powerful argument for the course he has taken down there. It has not been the policy of this Government to recognize new-made republics made in such a way. But in this instance Mr. Roosevelt's showing of the riots and revolutions in Panama is very convincing."

Judge Richardson (Democrat, Alabama) said: "Down our way we are so very anxious to get the Isthmian Canal that we would even be disposed to accept stolen property, and the President in his message has done well in trying to justify his step in that direction."

Similar expressions were heard from other Democrats, though some of them declined to comment on the message because they had not read it. None of the Democrats who were seen had any criticism to offer.

As for the Republicans, it was hard to find any who had read the message, and those who had contented themselves with the most perfunctory and commonplace praise. Col. Hepburn of Iowa said: "I only listened to parts of it, and I haven't read it. I don't know what it's about."

Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin was about the only Republican discovered who had enough interest to discuss any particular part of the message and thereby show that he knew what was in it. He drew attention to the President's references to the army, and pointed out this sentence:

"The only people who are contented with a system of promotion by mere seniority are those who are contented with the triumph of mediocrity over excellence."

"That's the Wood case," said Mr. Cooper. "Pretty strong point, isn't it? I think it's an able message all the way through."

Two of the House leaders, Messrs. Payne and Dalzell, walked out of the lobby about twenty feet apart. Mr. Payne was stopped and asked what he thought of the message.

"I think," said Mr. Payne, "that it's an admirable message, particularly in its treatment of the Panama revolution."

As Mr. Payne went on Mr. Dalzell came up and was stopped in his turn.

"I think," said Mr. Dalzell, "that it's an admirable message, particularly in its treatment of the Panama revolution."

LONDON VIEWS ON MESSAGE.

Reference to the Necessity for Creating a Great Mercantile Marine Attracts Much Attention.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—While President Roosevelt's message to Congress is acknowledged to be of universal interest to the outside world, it evokes no very striking comment from the London press. Both sides in the fiscal controversy seise points in it which they contend favor their particular claims.

Perhaps the part attracting the most serious attention is the President's reference to the necessity for creating a great mercantile marine.

The Standard refers to the entry of the United States upon a career of colonial dominion as "entailing heavy national expenditure, so that henceforth the problem for the Government will likely be not how to get rid of its automatic surpluses, but how to maintain its financial equilibrium."

The Daily Telegraph commends the President's reference to the question of dealing with trusts as "sound common sense," and says his allusion to the settlement of the Alaska boundary difficulty is "in the best of taste."

The Daily News views with some alarm the entrance of the United States into world politics and says:

"America is fortunate in opening an aggressive diplomatic career with statesmen as able as President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hay, but will not always be so favored, and must prepare her citizens for heavy burdens such as Europe has to bear. American squadrons will soon be rapidly multiplying in number and in strength; let us hope the world's peaceful instincts will grow at the same pace."

GEN. WOOD'S DETECTIVE CORPS

Witness Tells of Being Shadowed While on Cuban Duty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs resumed the hearing of the Gen. Leonard Wood case this afternoon, occupying the peculiar position of investigating a nomination which had failed by reason of the expiration of the extra session of the Senate.

Commander Lucien Young of the navy was the first witness. He said he discovered detectives shadowing him, and that upon investigation he learned that Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, and Major E. Ladd were followed by detectives. He asserted that he knew the detectives were in the pay of Gen. Wood.

In reference to his recall from the post at Havana, Commander Young said he was assured by Gen. Wood that he was very sorry and unable to understand the order which had been received from Washington. Commander Young said that when he arrived at Washington he learned that the recall had been at the suggestion of Gen. Wood and that there is correspondence on file at the War Department to prove the assertion.

Col. Charles Diehl of The Associated Press said Gen. Wood called at the New York office of The Associated Press in the early part of 1900 and spoke favorably of Capt. Bellairs. The witness said that so far as he knew Gen. Wood had no knowledge that Bellairs was an ex-convict. The character of Capt. Bellairs did not become known to Col. Diehl until after the correspondent had been transferred from Cuba to China, and later to the Philippines.

Notice has been given by the committee to Senators Hanna and Teller, who made the protests against the confirmation of Gen. Wood to be Major General, that they must have all of their witnesses here before Dec. 15, when it is expected the investigation will be closed.

It is believed by opponents of Gen. Wood that this order will have the effect of curtailing the extent of the inquiry.

The first witness to-morrow will be M. C. Yeomans, Post Office Inspector, who served as Director of Posts in Cuba for the Scott investigation.

ROW AT ZIEGLER HEARING

Gov. Odell Objects to Too Much "Red Pepper" in Argument.

Missouri Lawyers and Mr. Ziegler's Counsel in Many Tilts—Mr. Ziegler Accuses Explorer Baldwin.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 7.—The requisition of Gov. Dockery of Missouri upon Gov. Odell for the extradition of William Ziegler of New York upon an indictment in Cole County, Mo., on the charge of furnishing funds for the bribery of Missouri legislators in connection with Baking Powder legislation, was the subject of a hearing before the Governor to-day. The Missouri authorities were represented by Attorney General Crow and Judge T. B. Harvey of Missouri and Sheriff Smith of Cole County. Mr. Ziegler was present with his counsel, John M. Bowers, De Lancey Nicoll, Edward Lauterbach, William J. Underwood, and John D. Lindsay.

The hearing was interspersed with spicy tilts between counsel, and Gov. Odell was obliged to caution Mr. Bowers against the use of "so much red pepper." After the hearing the Governor gave the lawyers two weeks to submit briefs.

Proceedings opened with a wrangle between Mr. Bowers and Attorney General Crow as to the date of the alleged crime, which Gov. Odell interrupted.

"Come, now, gentlemen," he said, "let us come down to the meat of the matter. It seems to me, now, that the papers in this case are not regular, in that they do not allege the date when the defendant was in the State of Missouri committing this crime. I think that if the defendant was not in the State of Missouri at the time of the committing of this crime, then it is my duty to defend him."

Mr. Crow said that the dates concerned covered a considerable period of time, "in early January, about March 10, and from April 1 to 3, 1901, covering substantially the entire period of the session of our General Assembly in that year."

"The attack," said Mr. Bowers, "is not upon the entire administration of jurtice in the present Gubernatorial race in Missouri, nor upon the sufficiency of the charge, but upon this indictment. Whom do you represent?" he demanded, turning upon Judge Harvey.

"I am a practicing attorney of the City of St. Louis," replied Judge Harvey. "I appear here to assist Attorney General Crow, with his consent. I am here, also, in the interest of citizens of the State of Missouri whose business has been practically destroyed by the legislation whose repeal this bribery prevented."

"We couldn't improve upon that," remarked Mr. Lauterbach.

"It appears to me," said Gov. Odell, "that if any crime was committed, it was in the preventing by bribery the passage of this legislation."

"Certainly," cried Mr. Bowers, "and that shuts them up to the date of March 19."

"We propose to show," said Mr. Bowers, "that Mr. Ziegler never was in Cole County in his life, and the swearing out of this warrant was an atrocious crime against the liberty of a citizen."

Attorney General Crow arose and repelled indignantly what he called "an insult to a sovereign State, its Chief Executive, and its prosecuting officers."

"I do not know the gentleman who makes this charge," he said, "but I deem it my duty to my State and to myself to declare his statement as false as h—."

"Are you ready to try out the date of the 19th of March?" retorted Mr. Bowers.

Judge Harvey recited the history of the baking powder legislation in Missouri at the legislative session of 1901, especially with reference to the attempt to repeal the anti-alum law. It was in the obtaining of the defeat of this repeal that the bribery is alleged to have taken place.

After a long argument between Mr. Bowers and Mr. Crow as to the necessity of naming exact dates in the charges, Gov. Odell ruled against Mr. Crow. "I will confine you to dates in March," said the Governor.

Incidentally it appeared also that an entry of Mr. Ziegler's name on the register of the Southern Hotel in St. Louis figures in the case. Mr. Bowers declared that it was a forgery, and that somebody was at the hotel under Mr. Ziegler's name.

In his statement, read by Mr. Lauterbach, Mr. Ziegler declared that the whole proceeding was inspired chiefly by his personal enemies. These enemies he named as Evelyn B. Baldwin, whom he says he discharged for failure to carry out faithfully the Ziegler-Baldwin arctic expedition; Patterson Bain, whose enmity, he says, grew out of anti-alum prosecutions in Missouri, and F. A. Udell, with whom he had a controversy through Ziegler's attempt to secure control of the Provident Chemical Works in St. Louis.

Ziegler's counsel then called a long series of witnesses, including Mr. Ziegler's private secretary and business associates, to cover almost every day in March, 1901, all of them tending to show that Ziegler was not out of the State or City of New York on March 19, 20, and 21, upon which Judge Harvey said they would centre the Missouri case.

An affidavit by Baldwin declared that he saw Ziegler off on the train, ostensibly for Missouri, and that later Ziegler told him that he had been to Missouri, and that his business there was successful.

JACOB A. CANTOR'S ADVICE.

Tells Rural Democrats How to Act in Regard to Coming Presidential Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Jacob A. Cantor is sending out letters to Democrats through rural districts, advising them as to their course in the coming Presidential campaign. Special documents with more particular advices, it is said, also have been received. Some of the newspapers hold him up to ridicule for posing as a political adviser.

J. S. FASSETT FOR CONGRESS.

Ex-Senator Announces His Candidacy—Congressman Gillett Will Run Against Him.

ELMIRA, Dec. 7.—Ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett has publicly announced himself as the Republican candidate to represent this district in Congress. The district includes Chemung, Steuben, Schuyler, and Seneca counties.

Charles W. Gillett of Addison, just appointed Chairman of the Public Buildings Commission by Speaker Cannon, has announced that he also is a candidate for another term. Gillett has represented this district ten years, and Fassett says in his public statement that Gillett told him two years ago that he would not again be a candidate. An interesting fight for the nomination is promised.

Robert Davis Out for Judge Parker.

Robert Davis, the Democratic leader in Hudson County, New Jersey, announced yesterday that he was for Judge Alton B. Parker for the Democratic Presidential nomination. This is understood to mean that the Hudson County Democrats will be for Parker.

Erlanger Takes Oath of Office.

Mitchell L. Erlanger, the Sheriff-elect, accompanied by several friends, appeared before Justice Barrett, in the Supreme Court, yesterday and took the oath of the office which he will assume on Jan. 1. Justice Barrett congratulated him on his election.

McClellland Confirmed as Appraiser.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Charles F. McClelland, New York, General Appraiser of Merchandise; Algernus E. Bowling, Deputy Auditor for the Treasury Department.

THEATRICAL OPENINGS

"The Queen of the White Slaves" Pursued by Nine Villains.

An Elaborate Reproduction of All the Great Scenes of Melodrama at the Grand Opera House—General News of the Theatres.

Jealous of the fame of the Terrible Nine—those associated and amalgamated assassins at the Grand Opera House who make life exciting for "The Queen of the White Slaves"—the gang of associated but not amalgamated murderers who on Monday nights are accustomed to infest the Broadway playhouses made a pilgrimage last evening to Eighth Avenue. They came, they saw, and, play-murderers that they are, they were forced to admit that in the fine art of doing to death they are but novices.

The Queen of the White Slaves begins her troubled life as a San Francisco heiress. A rich Chinese merchant, one Wong Fung Low, having fallen in love with her photograph, offers $25,000 to the Terrible Nine to abduct her to rule over his harem of white women in Hongkong. She is the affianced bride of James Wendel, the prince of detectives, who gets on the track of the nine Highbinders, and struggles with all his cunning to prevent the abduction.

It is clear to every eye that Wendel is the mightiest of the followers of Sherlock Holmes, at least while he is on the stage. So triumphant is he that at the end of each scene the Terrible Nine seem foiled forever. But in the entr'actes, as it appears, the playwright, Mr. Arthur J. Lamb, induces him to restrain his ardor, so that with the rising of the curtain his lady is in a sorrier plight than ever.

According to the playbill, the production is the greatest ever seen in a popular-priced playhouse; and if there is a melodramatic situation known or unknown that is not included, no doubt the management would pay a liberal reward to the man who will round it up. The underground den of the Terrible Nine is as awesome as that in "Sherlock Holmes." The torture chamber rivals the horrors of "The Darling of the Gods" and "La Tosca." The moving wall and the living tomb traces back through innumerable plays to "The Pit and the Pendulum" of Poe. The scene on the raft in midocean and the subsequent rescue by a Sound steamer look like "Ben Hur" and wear better.

The gallery shouted and howled with joy, and the associated if not amalgamated first-nighters, sitting up and down murderers' row, also shouted with joy. No one who enjoys the howl of melodrama in whatever fashion can fail to get his money's worth.

When Wendel the detective is put in a particularly tight corner by the Terrible Nine, one fleecy Rugga, a Johnny-on-the-Spot sort of tramp who prefers to be called The Duke of Squiggy Wiggy, turns up to rescue him. And when the Duke of Squiggy Wiggy gets in a tight place his Bowery girl helps him out. At one point melodrama verges upon tragedy. Seeing the Duke's life in danger, she throws her bandbox between his back and the knife of the assassin, and thus heroically extricates him unscathed, though her best Saturday night hat is brochetted upon the murderous dagger.

As the detective-lover Theodore Friebus has a handsome and striking figure, and plays with an ardor suggesting that it goes hard with him when he allows himself to be worsted for the moment in the interest of the plot. As the villain E. J. Miltern was abundantly hissed. May Abby was the Bowery Girl, who offered up her hat on the altar of her love.

By far the most laughable performance was that of J. L. Fiatow as the ducal tramp detective. It combined tumbling and horse play with shrewd lines and heroic loyalty, and quite bowled over both floor and gallery.

Elsie Williard played a victim of the Terrible Nine in disguise as a newsboy. Sylvia Bidwell, as the much suffering heroine, presented a pleasing and sympathetic figure, and acted with sincerity and force if somewhat monotonously.

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT.

Performances Worthy of Note Both in Manhattan and in Brooklyn.

The Marcel Company, in unique poses, are leading the bill at Keith's this week. The studies reproduce famous sculptures. Frelle's talking dogs give a wonderful exhibition of animal intelligence, which is particularly acceptable to the children. The dogs give a little pantomime, and by the aid of their trainer's ventriloquial powers they are made to seem to talk. Wilfred Clarke and company present an amusing sketch called "In the Biograph." Callahan and Mack add to the entertainment by the delineation of Irish character in "The Old Neighborhood." Others on the long list are Lotta Gladstone, George Davis, Gus Williams, the Glenroy Troupe, Mr. and Mrs. Larry Shaw, Mabel Hudson, the Fred Gillette Trio, and the three Campbells.

***

The feature act at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre is Charles J. Ross and Mabel Fenton in their new comedy sketch, "Just Like a Woman." Billy Clifford, the "Broadway Chappie," is on the stage again after an absence of many moons. The Four Olifans are producing their grotesque comedy act. Others are Howe and Scott, the Two Balleys, Wolfing's trained stallions, Cotsos and Gillette, and the Four Bard Brothers.

***

"The Sword of the King," in which Henrietta Crosman once made a great success, was seen last night at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre. Florence Reed and Malcolm Williams had the leading roles, being supported by John Westley, Alberta Robertson, Gerald Griffin, Albert Sydney Howson, Charles D. Hermann, and others.

***

At Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre "To Be Buried Alive" is holding the boards this week. The scene is laid "up State," and in the first act the audience is given a glimpse of a genuine Fourth of July celebration in the country.

***

Dan Daly made his first Harlem appearance in vaudeville last night at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre. He appeared between the acts of "Trilby." The cast of "Trilby" was headed by Jessie Bonstelle and Paul McAllister. Hugh Ford played the part of Svengali. The vaudeville included Orville and Frank, Ted McKenna, Pettingill and De Forrest, Lillian Shaw, and many other specialists.

***

Special holiday features will be added to the Eden Musée attractions within a few days. Christmas scenes are to be put on the screen by the moving picture machine. Winter garb has been put on the figures in the "World in Wax."

***

The Gay Masqueraders, which was the attraction at the Dewey last night, is a new show in the burlesque field. Among those who appear in it are Conroy and McFarland, Peat and Clinton, Benny Welch, the Busch-Devere Trio, and Miss Ida Emerson. Matinées are given daily.

***

Ned Wayburn's Minstrel Misses are at Hurtig & Seamon's this week. Others are Florence Bindley, Menifee, Johnstone and company, and Ward and Curran.

***

"The Girl with the Auburn Hair" was received with favor at the Circle Theatre last night. "The Great Pulgora" was on the bill also. James J. Morton, Foy and Clarke, and Jessie Couthoui added to the entertainment.

***

Clark's Runaway Girls are at Miner's Eighth Avenue Theatre this week.

***

"The Scout's Revenge" is at the Third Avenue.

***

At the New Star "For Her Children's Sake" is the attraction.

***

Mrs. Leslie Carter, in "Du Barry," has moved up to the West End Theatre for this week. She was welcomed by a good crowd last night, and bids fair to make a record week at the West End.

***

"A Hot Old Time," is at the Murray Hill.

***

At Payton's Fulton Street Theatre in Brooklyn "Two Nights in Rome" was produced last night by the Corse Payton Stock Company. This afternoon a souvenir matinée will be given.

***

Vesta Tilley will appear at the Orpheum Theatre, Brooklyn, this week, except at the Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday matinées. Next in importance to her are Charles Dickson and his company. Others are Bedini and Arthur, the Four Rianos, Keough and Ballard, Yorke and Adams, the Faust Trio, Rita Redmond, and the Magnleys.

***

The first American production of Max Halbe's "Der Strom" will be made to-night at the Irving Place Theatre. It will be repeated only once, to-morrow evening.

***

Victor Kloepfer, one of the most popular bassos in Germany, will arrive to-day on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. to join Mr. Conried's Metropolitan Opera House forces.

***

Adele Ritchie has signed a contract with Charles F. Gall to star in "The Mocking Bird."

***

After a long absence Annie Russell has come back to the city in "Mice and Men." She appeared in this comedy last night at the Harlem Opera House and was welcomed by a crowd even much larger than usually attends the Harlem theatre. The production is the same as the one that was seen at the Garrick Theatre for five months.

Belasco May Produce "Zaza."

Justice Scott, in the Supreme Court, yesterday decided that David Belasco has an equal right with Charles Frohman to produce and to share the profits of "Zaza," and that Mr. Frohman had no right to sign over to Henry Gressitt the so-called exclusive right to produce the play in the United States. Mr. Gressitt had brought suit to have Mr. Belasco restrained from producing the play in this city, claiming exclusive control, acquired from Mr. Frohman.

DOWIE MAKES OFFER TO MANY CREDITORS.

Zion City's Assets Placed at $18,845,210 and Liabilities $4,058,349.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—In a statement, which places his assets at more than four times as much as his liabilities, John Alexander Dowie to-day, at a meeting attended by a majority of his creditors, submitted a proposal by which it is believed that the financial tangle at Zion City will be straightened in a satisfactory manner.

In Dowie's communication his assets are declared to be $18,845,210 and his liabilities $4,058,349. Of the liabilities $452,207 is merchandise indebtedness.

Notes bearing 5 per cent. interest were offered by Dowie in settlement, and he agreed to take up 10 per cent. of his indebtedness in three months, 25 per cent. in six months, 25 per cent. in nine months, and the remaining 40 per cent. in one year.

The creditors who were represented at the meeting thought the proposal reasonable and a committee was appointed to seek further details. If this committee finds that Dowie's statement of debts and resources is correct, it is said they will accept the proposal at once, and then seek to have the bankruptcy proceedings dismissed.

Dowie's statement of his resources included land, buildings, stock in Zion's lace industry, bills receivable, and other items not named.

Of his total indebtedness, that due for bank deposits and shares of stock in the various Zion City industries was placed at $3,190,679, maturing in 1919 and 1923. Bills payable on account of land were placed at $315,408, due in 1905 and 1908. The judgment due Samuel Stevenson is $100,000, for which secured notes have been given. This leaves only $452,207 due to outside creditors on merchandise accounts. It is to the holders of these outside claims that Dowie made the offer of settlement.

Declaring that he did not wish to set a precedent which would have to be followed in other cases, Judge Kohlsaat, in the United States District Court to-day, refused to direct the petitioning creditors in the Dowie bankruptcy case to furnish an indemnifying bond.

"Such a bond," said Judge Kohlsaat, "is returned only as protection to the alleged bankrupt. The case in question seems to be a novel proposition, wherein the alleged bankrupt does not appear, but some creditors are acting for him. Even if Mr. Dowie were proved solvent I do not see what remedy there would be for the creditors unless the alleged bankrupt sought to sue on such a bond. Mr. Dowie is the one who might suffer injury and I think he should be the person to demand a bond."

While thus indicating his opinion Judge Kohlsaat asked the creditors to submit before Wednesday briefs in support of their contention. The original petitioners will also file a brief, and it is expected that a contest will ensue before the court acts on the matter.

DINNER TO McCLELLAN.

Mayor-Elect's Congressional Colleagues Show Him Honor.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Mayor-elect George B. McClellan of Greater New York was given a complimentary dinner to-night by the Democratic delegates in the House of Representatives from New York City and State. Covers were laid for sixteen, the Hon. John Sharp Williams, the Democratic leader in the House, was a guest of honor. Representative Frank E. Wilson presided, and brief speeches were made by Messrs. Sulzer, Williams, McClellan, Ryan, and Sullivan.

Mr Sulzer paid a warm tribute to Mr. McClellan and spoke of the recent Democratic victory in Greater New York, and of its significance in the coming work of the Democratic Party. The Mayor-elect replied in a happy vein and expressed the determination to fulfill the duties of his new office to the best of his ability.

FIGHT FOR McCLELLAN'S PLACE.

Mr. Sulzer Not Approved by Minority Leader Williams.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—A conflict is probable over the Democratic vacancy on the Ways and Means Committee when Mayor-elect McClellan resigns from Congress.

The New York members claim the right to name Mr. McClellan's successor on that important committee, and, unless all signs fail, will hold a caucus and select William Sulzer.

Mr. Williams, the Democratic leader in the lower branch of Congress, will not approve the nomination of Mr. Sulzer, and the New Yorker will fail to be placed on the Committee as Speaker Cannon will appoint no Democrat who is not recommended by Mr. Williams.

The latter, so it is generally understood, plans to emphasize the tariff as the leading issue of the Presidential campaign, and hopes he desires the Democratic side of the Ways and Means Committee to be as strong in every way as possible. He fails to appreciate Mr. Sulzer as a tariff exponent.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

1:10 A. M.—215-217 West Fifty-third Street; Jacob Mattren; damage unknown.

2:05 A. M.—201 West Fifty-third Street; A. Miller; damage, $10,000.

2:10 A. M.—946 Ninth Avenue; P. C. Eckhart; damage, $50.

6:45 A. M.—116 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Edward Farrell; damage, $20.

10:25 A. M.—942 West Fifty-first Street; Patrick Geoghegan; damage, $100.

10:40 A. M.—Forty-first Street and Broadway; N. Pendleton; damage trifling.

11:40 A. M.—345 East Seventy-eighth Street; Michael Hamberger; damage, $300.

2:35 P. M.—119 East Thirty-second Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.

4:30 P. M.—14 East Ninety-fifth Street; M. Singer; damage trifling.

4:15 P. M.—7 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; Jacob Raynor; damage trifling.

4:50 P. M.—507 Broadway; owner unknown; damage trifling.

5:20 P. M.—144 West One Hundred and Ninth Street; James Lester; damage, $5.

5:45 P. M.—423 West Forty-seventh Street; John Crowler; damage, $25.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

McGREGOR, Iowa, Dec. 7.—Bergman's Opera House was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $55,000.

ROSENDALE, N. Y., Dec. 7.—The Roman Catholic Church of St. Peter's here was destroyed by fire to-day. Father Lonez, the pastor of the church, was overcome by smoke and narrowly escaped with his life. The loss is about $20,000.

MALONE, N. Y., Dec. 7.—The new pesthouse and hospital for contagious diseases, erected on the county farm two miles west of Malone village, and just completed, caught fire from the furnace this noon and was burned to the ground. Loss, $2,500. There was no insurance.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 7.—A fire which gave the firemen a hard fight for three hours started at 1:30 to-day in the cellar of the store of the new Heap Building, at 158 Main Street, recently occupied by Edward Sierra as a millinery store. The proprietor thinks his loss will exceed $8,000, with insurance of $5,500.

BOONTON, N. J., Dec. 7.—Fire early this morning destroyed the factory building here owned by Solomon & Son and used by Dubois & Mott, manufacturers of stereotype plates; Joseph Pons, manufacturer of belt hooks, and the Le Clear Manufacturing Company of New York, makers of hardware specialties. The loss amounts to about $8,000, mostly on machinery and tools.

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

TIFFANY STUDIOS
333 to 341 Fourth Ave.

A collection of new Favrile Glass is now on exhibition at our Show Rooms, containing the latest examples of this distinctive art. Form and color have been carefully considered in the making of each piece. The initials of Mr. LOUIS C. TIFFANY are etched on every Favrile Glass Vase.
Visitors are always welcome at our Show Rooms.
ONE BLOCK EAST OF MADISON SQUARE

A Time Test.
The test of time is a searching and often a hard test. A business which has been conducted for 51 years in the same locality must have merits which should not be ignored. Bear this thought in mind when buying your Christmas presents.
We do not claim to be infallible, but we do say that our reputation for reliability and square treatment of our customers is above question. For gifts, nothing is more appropriate, welcome or enduring, than fine jewelry.
Oliver & Davis,
Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry.
3 Maiden Lane.
Tel. 377 Cortlandt. New York

Rookwood
No pottery in the world approaches Rookwood in variety of artistic expression. There is no straining for novelty; it is attained through natural growth. The latest examples are now on view.
Davis Collamore & Co.
L'td.
5th Avenue & 37th St.
2 blocks above Waldorf-Astoria.

SOZODONT Tooth Powder
New Patent Top Can. Compare quantity and quality with others. Sozodont is economy.

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The Metrostyle
PIANOLA
JEAN GIRARDY says:
Of all the piano-players, the Pianola is unquestionably the best; of this I am thoroughly convinced after seeing the Pianola to-day for the first time. It plays the piano like an artist, and requires very little practice and no musical knowledge to master it, as the manipulation is so simple.
The Pianola is the only piano-playing attachment that has the Metrostyle, which is the most interesting and instructive feature, as so much depends upon correct tempo in playing.
AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th Street.

Vantine's
"The Unusual Store"
Exquisite Laces
From the Island of Malta and Spain,
Made of Silk or Linen
in Dainty and Exclusive designs, suitable for trimming, at
50c, 75c, 1.00 to 5.75 a yard.
Grass Linen Doylies
with finely drawn work in handsome designs, assorted sizes,
1.00, 2.00, 3.00 & 4.50 each.
Persian Collars
Made of Silk or Linen and shown in beautiful designs, at
15.00 to 20.00 each.
We invite all perplexed gift seekers to view the Oriental Things displayed in this store.
A. A. Vantine & Co.
Broadway, Near 18th St.

KENNEDYS STORE
12 CORTLANDT ST.
1.50 Walking Gloves, .98c.
(Imported Skins.)
2.00 Gloves, 1.49.
(Hand Sewn).
.75c. Neckwear, .49c
New Nobby Shapes.
3.00 Vests, 1.98.
Dress & Street Wear.
.35c. SOX, .17c.
1.50 Blue Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, .89c.
3.00 American Silk.....1.98
Heavy Weight Shirts and Drawers.
6.00 Shoes (with trees), 3.49.
In Calf, Patent Leather, high heels, button or lace.
8.00 Shoes, 4.98
(Bench Made). 7.00 Shoes, 3.98
Trees FREE With Every Pair.
Hockey Shoes (Black and Russet), 3.75.
3.00 Holiday Hats, 1.90.
New Flat Brims.
Care is given to every little detail and every hat guaranteed.
4.00 Hats, 2.75
They are the very best Made.
Why Pay More?
Silk Hats, 3.90, 4.80, 5.80.
8.00 French Opera Hats, 4.80.

COOK'S Imperial EXTRA DRY
ABSOLUTELY PURE.
Highest award at World's Columbian Exposition.
An American Champagne acknowledged by connoisseurs on two continents to have no superior.
Lovers of pure, delicious champagne should ask for Cook's Imperial, and accept no substitute.

A FAMOUS TRADE-MARK.
JAMES MEANS $2.50 SHOE
Call at our stores and try on a pair of these celebrated shoes for men.
WE CARRY FULL LINES.
WALTERS.
158 Bleecker & 97 Whitehall St.

HIGH GRADE ALASKA SEALSKINS.—The Acme of Dyeing has been reached. Just finished, 40 elegant Alaska Sealskin Coats (Martin's celebrated London dye), up to date styles, beautifully finished; decidedly the handsomest introduced for years. Don't miss this opportunity to buy the best produced at the same prices that prevailed during the early season, notwithstanding the recent great advance in the price of seal. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturing Fur Merchant, 41st and 42d Sts., between Broadway and 6th Av.

Embroidered Handkerchiefs
At 25c each.
This line includes a large variety of different styles, all carefully selected, and every one of absolutely pure linen.
For gifts we pack these in boxes of ½ and one dozen, carefully assorted, at $1.50 and $3.00 respectively.
In this form they are very attractive and popular for the purpose.
"The Linen Store"
James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street.

She will never leave if you'll get
MILLER'S Powerine
with Ammonia (5c)
Give the housemaid something that will help to do the work quickly and well, and she will show both interest and pride in the appearance of things. Miller's Powerine will shorten her work and make it better. Every package is equal to a supply of soap and a bottle of ammonia. Quick to cleanse wherever there's grease or dirt; best to disinfect drains and sinks; delightful for stains on hands; will not cake in damp weather.
Don't use Powerine in the laundry—get Miller's Soap made with Naptha, the half-hour soap; the friend of the cloth. Sold by all grocers.
THE PENNSYLVANIA SOAP CO.
Lancaster, Pa.

A. B. CHASE PIANO
Perfection is always relative.
THE A. B. CHASE
may not represent the highest that can be, but it represents the most perfect that is.
HEAR THE
A. B. CHASE PIANO
And the Apollo Master Piano Player, and you hear two masterful instruments.
APOLLO COMPANY,
101 Fifth Ave., between 17th and 18th Streets.
NEW YORK.

RICH HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Benedict Bros.
WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND RICH GOLD JEWELRY.
"Benedict's Time" Is Standard Time and Our Trade-Mark.
The Watch and Jewelry House of Benedict Bros. was established in Wall Street in 1810 by Samuel W. Benedict, the father of the present Benedict Bros., which makes it probably the oldest in their line in this country. The present Benedicts removed to the corner of Cortlandt Street in 1862.
They are now located at the corner of Broadway and Liberty Street, where they have the most attractive jewelry store in the United States, and, perhaps, in the world.
An early inspection of their magnificent and extensive line of fine Watches, Diamonds and other Precious Gems is cordially invited.
Try "The Benedict" Patent Sleeve and Collar Button!
BENEDICT BROS.,
JEWELERS,
141 Broadway, Cor. Liberty St.,
NEW YORK.

Antique Bellows
In Carved Oak and Repousse Brass.
Fire Sets and Andirons,
In Brass, Steel, and Black Iron Broadwares, Fenders, Coal Scuttles, and Wood Holders, Hearth Brushes &c.
Lewis & Conger,
120 & 122 West 42d Street,
and 136 West 41st St., New York.

CHARGE FRAUD IN NATIONAL SALT SALE

Common Stock Holders Seek to Have It Set Aside.

Accuse Receivers of Mismanaging the Concern for Benefit of Themselves and International Salt Directors.

While Justice Leventritt, in Special Term, Part I. of the Supreme Court, yesterday was hearing arguments of counsel for the receivers of the National Salt Company for judicial confirmation of the sale of the plant and properties of the company, R. Floyd Clarke, an attorney, appeared and announced that he, representing a number of the common stockholders, had brought a suit to have the sale set aside as fraudulent, to have the receivers removed for mismanaging the affairs of the company for the benefit of themselves and the Directors of the International Salt Company—the corporation accused of wrecking the National—and to have all proceedings stayed.

"We have received no notice of any such suit," said William B. Putney of Putney, Twombley & Putney, counsel for the receivers.

"That is true," said Mr. Clarke. "The fact is that just a moment ago I obtained leave from Justice Fitzgerald in the court across the corridor to serve the papers in this action, and it will be done before night."

Justice Leventritt then heard the argument of Mr. Clarke. The lawyer made wholesale charges of fraud, collusion, deception, and conspiracy against E. L. Fuller, Milo S. Belding, Jay Morton, N. S. Beardslee, and all other Directors of both the National and International Salt Companies.

He alleged, as he alleges in the suit he has brought, that all of the Directors were puppets and tools of Fuller, Belding, and Morton, and that these three men conspired by incurring needless debts and allowing judgments to be entered against the National Salt Company to wreck it so that its properties might be purchased very cheaply by the International.

The receivers are Nathan S. Beardslee and Frank P. McDermott. When the National Salt Company became heavily involved financially and they were appointed to settle up its affairs they applied to the Supreme Court here and to the Court of Chancery in New Jersey for advice as to what should be done with the properties of the company which are in the northern counties of this State. Justice Bischoff advised that they be sold at public auction to the highest bidder. Similar advice was given by the Master in Chancery in New Jersey.

On Sept. 15 last the sale came off at Ithaca. Samuel L. Halliday was the purchaser, his bid being for $337,500. Immediately action was begun by counsel for the preferred stockholders to prevent a confirmation of the sale by a court, Charles E. Terry appearing for the plaintiffs.

Isaac W. Goodhue, an associate of Mr. Terry, submitted an affidavit in which he says that the sale was made under peculiar circumstances. Receiver Beardslee, he says, refused to give any information to bidders present concerning the properties and plants, and also informed him (Mr. Goodhue) that it was useless for him, as a representative of stockholders, to attend the sale, as the property would be knocked down to the International Salt Company. The only bidders were E. L. Fuller and Mr. Beardslee, he said. Experts who had examined the property had said that the plants and property were worth $1,250,000, and that it would be easy to get $750,000 for them, even at a forced sale.

Mr. Goodhue alleges that Beardslee was "taken up by Fuller," that qualifying stock was given to him, and that he was paid $10,000 to act as President of the company.

Mr. Putney, for the receivers, denied that there had been any fraud in the management of the affairs of the National, company or in the conduct of the sale. The International Company, he said, having acquired the National, assisted it through many of its financial difficulties, and having become its creditor for a very large amount, had a perfect right to bid in the property if it desired to; but the International, he declared, was not back of Mr. Halliday in his purchase.

Edward Wells, Jr., counsel for Mr. Halliday, also denied that his client had any connection with the International.

Justice Leventritt reserved decision.

UNIVERSAL TOBACCO HEARING.

Ex-Treasurer Affirms W. H. Butler Dominated the Company, and Makes Some Revelations.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 7.—Vice Chancellor Reed to-day began to take testimony in the final hearing on the application of Edwin A. McAlpin and other stockholders of the Universal Tobacco Company for a receiver to take charge of the affairs and assets of the company.

Frederick W. Galbraith of East Orange, former Secretary and Treasurer of the company, testified that William H. Butler dominated the company. The witness said that Mr. Butler had told him that he would not have a man on the Board of Directors who would not vote with him (Butler.) On one occasion, witness said, when Mr. Butler told him he was going to sell a lot of stock to his brother, George P. Butler, at $2 a share, witness told him he could not have his vote, as the stock should bring $10 a share. According to the witness, Mr. Butler then said: "I am going to sell the stock, and I don't care whether you vote with me or not."

Mr. Galbraith said that he was also a Director of the company, but had never bought or paid for any stock of the company. Ten shares were placed in his name by William M. Butler, but he had them in his possession only long enough to indorse them. He testified that he had heard Mr. Butler say that he (Butler) would smash everything that Frank Tilford and Henry E. Wilson had. Tilford and Wilson had refused to resign from the Directorate of the company.

SHIPBUILDING TRUST SUIT.

George W. Perkins to Testify—Cross-Examination of Lewis Nixon—Sheldon Syndicate Subscription.

Prospect of a thorough examination of George W. Perkins, of J. P. Morgan & Co., in the shipbuilding case, as soon as the cross-examination of Lewis Nixon by W. D. Guthrie is concluded, renewed interest in that litigation yesterday. The hearings before Special Examiner Henry D. Oliphant will be resumed this morning in the law library of Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the four bondholders who appear as complainants, and the cross-questioning of Mr. Nixon will, it is expected, take the entire day.

While what Mr. Nixon may have to say under the supposedly friendly examination by Mr. Guthrie is somewhat overshadowed by the import of Mr. Perkins's advent on the stand, there is still considerable importance attaching to it in the minds of those who have followed the case, in connection with its late developments. The existence of a scheme to lay on the heads of Messrs Nixon, Dresser, and John W. Young the onus of the entire shipbuilding proposition from start to finish has been more than hinted at in various well-informed quarters, and the belief is that Mr. Nixon will not take kindly to the process. Should such be the case, a searching inquiry through him to-morrow will, it is thought, prove enlightening.

Information that Mr. Perkins's examination will be of no perfunctory order came unofficially on good authority yesterday. It had been said previously that the questions asked him would have to do only with his personal relations to various transactions connected with the case as referred to on the witness stand. There is basis for a belief, however, that the examination will be considerably more intimate than has been generally expected and will cover a range of subjects pertaining to the litigation hardly less extensive than those testified to by other witnesses.

Next to this appearance of Mr. Perkins, that of Mr. Schwab is awaited most eagerly. The understanding has been allowed to go unquestioned that Mr. Schwab was courting an opportunity to tell his part in the shipbuilding tangle. If he does so, it is believed that the cross-examination will prove productive of much information; otherwise, it is stated by those who have been following the case, Mr. Schwab may be called to the stand as a witness for the complainants.

The last call for subscriptions to the Sheldon syndicate, formed to take off the hands of the Trust Company of the Republic the unsubscribed securities of the shipbuilding company, was sent out yesterday. While no official statement was forthcoming in any quarter and the terms of the syndicate subscriptions are known to be such as would preclude a withdrawal on other terms than by a definite repudiation of agreement, it is understood that more than one of the banking interests concerned was not overpleased, considering the difference between the subscription price of the bonds and their present figure.

MR. JEROME IS INJURED.

Furnace Bar from Passing Train Strikes the District Attorney.

While on his way to this city from his country seat at Lakeville, Conn., yesterday morning, District Attorney Jerome narrowly escaped serious injury. As it is, he is nursing a sore leg and walks with a limp.

Mr. Jerome and Mr. Hodder, his secretary, were waiting for a train on the station platform at Millerton, N. Y. Mr. Jerome stood near the edge of the platform when the train came in. As the engine passed him, a huge furnace bar fell from the tender and struck Mr. Jerome on his left leg just above the knee.

Mr. Jerome was able to continue on his journey to the city. He went from the Grand Central Station to his Rutgers Street home in a cab, but appeared at his office, in the Criminal Courts Building, later in the afternoon. Last night he was well enough to attend a dinner given at the Lotos Club by Dr. Samuel W. Brickner, at which William H. Baldwin, Jr., ex-President of the Committee of Fifteen, was also a guest.

NEW ELEVATED SERVICE.

Additional Trains on Sixth Avenue for Accommodation of Shoppers.

The new train service on the Sixth Avenue elevated road for the retail shopping district secured by the State Railroad Commission was begun yesterday. Five new trains were put on, which ran as far as Franklin Street. The schedule was arranged and carried out yesterday under the supervision of Operating Superintendent S. D. Smith.

The first train left Franklin Street at 4:23 P. M., followed by others at 4:29, 4:35, 4:41, and 4:47. This was the first day's schedule. The regular service is to begin at 4:53 o'clock, the object being to catch the crowds of home-going shoppers, which it has been estimated begin to reach the stations in the shopping district about the time when the first train starts from Franklin Street.

The additional service adds thirty cars to the number now being run, and is expected to get 1,500 shoppers out of the way for the down-town business traffic. If it is found that the influx of passengers at Franklin Street overcrowds the cars, the gates will not be opened until the trains get to Fourteenth Street.

It is evident that the management proposes to make this new service permanent, as the company's engineers have been instructed to prepare plans for a pocket south of the curve at Third Street and Sixth Avenue. The intention is to extend the present elevated structure to the southern end of Sixth Avenue. There is space between the curve and Carmine Street for a three or four track yard, into which empty cars can be run from the southbound track, and from which they can be started to serve the retail district, and at present it seems to be the intention of the company to follow this plan.

UNION FERRY PROTEST.

Says It Can No Longer Pay 7¾ Per Cent. of Its Earnings to City and Meet Expenses.

Officials of the Union Ferry Company, operating five different lines of boats between Brooklyn and Manhattan, claim that they are unable to continue paying 7¾ per cent. of their gross receipts to the city, as they are compelled to under the terms of their lease. They deny, however, as it has been claimed, that they intend to stop running their boats.

Julian D. Fairchild, President of the ferry company, when seen last night, said:

"We do not intend stopping the boats. The ferries must be continued because the public welfare demands it. We have, however, come to a point where the city has got to do something for us.

"We are unable to make a new lease on the same basis as the old one. We cannot pay 7¾ per cent. of the gross receipts and continue to give passengers the advantage of the one-cent fare between 5 and 7 o'clock in the morning and between 5 and 7 o'clock in the evening.

"We could not now accept a lease for ten years from the city if it was given to us for nothing. We will not be able to afford to run our boats at the present rate of fare when the new bridges and tunnels are finished."

FLAMES ILLUMINATED BAY.

Lookers-On Thought Buildings on Hoffman Island Were on Fire, but It Was Only Waste Material.

The lower bay from the Narrows to Sandy Hook was brilliantly illuminated early last evening by a fire which was started on the south end of Hoffman Island by employes of the Quarantine service.

Some days ago Health Officer Doty ordered a general cleaning up of the buildings on the island and the destruction of all useless material, including a lot of old mattresses. Yesterday afternoon the condemned material was carted to the south end of the island, where within the last few years several acres of ground was made by dredging sand from the bay bottom and pumping it into a crib built out from the original island. This was done to give room for extension of the buildings if it should be required.

The fire in the heap of waste stuff was started just before sundown, and for an hour after darkness set in the fire burned brightly, and for a time the onlookers from the various shores about the bay thought the buildings on the island were burning.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. James S. Butler, Signal Corps, is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, and will return to the Signal Corps, Fort Fort Meyer.

Second Lieut. Clarence C. Culvin is granted leave of absence for one month.

Navy.

Commander A. Ward is ordered to the Navy Yard, New York.

Lieut. J. Halligan is detached from duty with the Lake Torpedo Boat Company, Bridgeport, and ordered to the Glacier.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Arrived—Barry, at Hampton Roads; Zafiro, at Cavite; Potomac, at New York; Uncas, at St. Thomas; Cleveland, at Portsmouth, N. H.; Buffalo, at Tompkinsville; Dolphin, at Washington; Nespinoot, at Portsmouth, N. H.; Newark, Detroit, Montgomery, and Gloucester, at Bahia.

Sailed—Monongahela, from Portsmouth, N. H., for St. Thomas; Powhatan, from Portsmouth, N. H., for trial of Des Moines; Topeka, from Boston for Hampton Roads; Wilmington, from Ning-po for Wenchau; Hercules, from Norfolk for Currituck; Caesar, from New London for Lambert Point; Cleveland, from Portsmouth, N. H., for trial of Des Moines; Brutus, from Cavite for Guam; Texas, from New York for Hampton Roads.

The Essex was placed out of commission Saturday at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

The Iowa has been ordered in commission at New York.

The Indiana has been ordered out of commission at New York.

The Tingey was delivered at the Norfolk yard Dec. 5.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

A Great Santa Claus Is Here to Give All the Little Ones a Warm Welcome

THE great twenty-four foot Santa Claus in the big Rotunda has won the hearts of the liliputian world of all New York and suburbs. It was created especially to please the little ones, and there's a right jolly welcome for them all.

This marvellous creation, to the little ones, must appear like the giants in the juvenile story book, to Hop o' My Thumb, but he's not so terrible, of course. His merry countenance lights up the big Rotunda all day long, and it's catching, too, for the gladsome smile of Christmastide beams on every little face, and who shall say that it does not instill a thrill of joy in their young hearts which nothing else could give.

By all means bring the little ones in to see this big, jolly, old St. Nick—come with no thought of buying, and you'll not be asked to buy, either; let us be their host for a day—you'll find genial company there, too, and then the joy and good cheer this big Kris Kringle will inspire in the little ones will more than repay you for your trouble.

You'll hear wee little voices all over the rotunda calling out: "Hello, Santa Claus!" The greeting is genuine, too. Wouldn't you like the pleasure of seeing your children enjoy this wondrous Santa Claus?

We want you to see our unequalled X-mas show of holiday merchandise—to learn of the remarkable saving opportunities—to realize that this store is Christmas buying headquarters for all discriminating buyers who have been taught to appreciate merchandise of the very highest standard at absolutely the lowest prices.

Bric-a-Brac.

A Wide Range of Gifts.

The possibilities of our Bric-a-Brac Department—have you considered Bric-a-Brac in your list of gifts?

You may exhibit such good taste in this line if you happen to go to the right shop.

More people are fooled in purchasing bric-a-brac than in any other way.

Spurious Japanese and Chinese art ware has flooded the country.

Now bric-a-brac and art ware are the hardest things in the world to buy for this very reason.

Hence the necessity for care in the selection of the shop you purchase from, and later a care in purchasing.

Our goods are the standard—they satisfy the connoisseur; they will stand critical examination.

We have the most complete stock—the widest assortment. Look them over, they will appeal to you.

Bric-a-Brac at Half.

THOSE HANDSOME artistic pieces that serve to embellish and lend an air of luxurious refinement. An unusually large gathering—all suitable for gifts—at half.

$2 Bric-a-Brac at $1.
$4 Bric-a-Brac at $2.
$6 Bric-a-Brac at $3.
$8 Bric-a-Brac at $4.
$10 Bric-a-Brac at $5.
$13.50 Bric-a-Brac at $6.75.

Sale of Lamps.

RARE ornamental and useful designs—very fine imported pieces—you'll never have another opportunity like this after these are sold.

$12 Lamps at $7.
$15 Lamps at $8.50.
$20 Lamps at $12.

Fourth Floor.

Royal Sevres Vases.

EVER VISIT that quaint little place just outside of Paris? If you have you know what these vases are in the world of art. Never heard of them being sold at these prices even in Paris.

$9 Royal Sevres Vases, $6.
$15 Royal Sevres Vases, $10.
$18 Royal Sevres Vases, $12.
$20 Royal Sevres Vases, $14.
$35 Royal Sevres Vases, $22.
$60 Royal Sevres Vases, $35.

Shop News.

Florentine Slumber Robes in pretty Roman stripes and mixed colors are ready for Christmas shoppers at $1.39.

Lamb's wool fleeced Comfortables with silk covers are selling as low as $10 during the holiday season.

Finger Bowls used in our restaurant are receiving much admiration and favorable comment. They are imported direct from Damascus to our Oriental department.

Handsome silk Comfortables, down filled, with sateen back, with fancy centres and borders, in pinks and blues or any color to match any room, are in demand now, and are marked down to $8.75.

Wrapper Blankets, comfortably used instead of bath robes, are woven in fancy stripes; navy, brown and jacquard effects; they are all new designs this season and displayed in the blanket department, 4th floor.

Christmas gifts, suitable for either sex, may consist of painted or woven panels—they come in all sizes and on any subject imaginable. They make handsome wall decorations and are much cheaper than pictures.

What's a more acceptable gift to a man than a Turkish Water Bottle Pipe—a "Nargile" it's called. The smoke passes first through water, is cooled, and the nicotine extracted before passing the smoker's lips.

Hand colored and pearl inlaid Tabourettes from the Orient, as well as burnt wood of this country, are being used extensively for vase and lamp stands.

Oriental Vases from Benares, Damascus and Moradabad and the cunning little Tea Sets are attracting visitors to the Oriental department, 4th floor.

Match Cases, Cigar and Cigarette Holders, in fine leather goods, and Tobacco Jars may be mentioned among gifts acceptable to men who smoke.

Mantel and Piano Lambrequins, silk and satin hand embroidered, are pretty gifts liable to escape the memory of the Christmas shopper.

Men's Smoking Jackets this year come in solid blue, stripes of iron gray, and more fancy trimming than last year.

Men's Neckwear.

If you purchase neckwear as Christmas gifts for the men this year be sure that you get the kind that is up to the make.

Men are very critical of neckwear—their cravats must be just so. There is good reason for it. Have you ever noticed a man who is faultlessly attired save in the cravat? MAIN FLOOR.

He may be in top best and patent leathers and wear raiment of finest quality and style—still the below-the-mark cravat spoils his appearance.

Our men's neckwear is up-to-the-mark. We carry the latest things in this line. We have ties that suit any pocketbook—goods that look well, wear well and are in style.

We are not the average store—the cravat that bears the Simpson Crawford Company tag on it is not an average cravat. It is exceptional in quality—our label is a standard of its excellence.

CHOICE ENGLISH SILKS in large squares; also the genuine bordered end old London squares: $2.00 and..... $2.50

SQUARES, OPEN AND FOLDED; also French 4-in-hands in novelty silks..... $1.50

Xmas Ties at 35c.

At 1.00 the variety is much too numerous to attempt description. Suffice it to say we have the largest collection at this price and 50c. each in all the proper shapes that has ever been shown by a department store. We also have prepared and placed on centre tables up-to-date styles at cut prices; each 25c. and..... 35c

A Novel Xmas Gift.

Do you wish to give something novel in the way of a present this Christmas?

We have a unique gift-thing—inexpensive and stylish, just the sort of a present that will make Christmas a red-letter gift time.

It is a new waist pattern put up in a handsome box.

We think the idea a clever one. There is the waist pattern, a very modish affair—one of the latest Parisian creations—and enough material to make it.

You can have a choice of patterns and materials and add to them a little work of your own, and the thing is finished.

The beauty of this gift is that it is all planned for you. This waist comes only in two, three and four patterns of a kind, so you're sure of getting something exclusive.

Mercerized Waistings, put up in 3-yard lengths; special price 50c.

Silk Madras Waistings, put up in 3-yard lengths, in boxes, each $1.

Silk Gingham Waistings, put up in 3-yard lengths, in boxes, each $1.50.

White Mercerized Materials, in boxes of 3-yard lengths, each $1.50.

White Linen, with hand embroidered fronts, neatly put up, at each $2.50.

French Flannel, waist patterns, elaborate embroidery for fronts; all colors; value up to $6; special, at each $3.

Second Floor.

Books for Holiday Gifts.

So many people run to books for the holiday present!

That is because we are a nation of book lovers—book readers.

A good author is a good friend—a good book is the medium for introducing good authors to their best friends—book lovers.

There are so many kinds of books, too—it would seem as though the bookmaker's art had reached its zenith, when lo! some new idea appears, captures public fancy and is a success. Second Floor.

We have such an array of holiday books—such a vast library for you to select from—we have gathered the bookmaking and the writing world into the four corners of our department—just to cater to every taste, to have a book for everybody.

Another curious conceit is calling some of Bobby Burns's best work into separate little keepsake volumes. To make them purely Scotch the covers are done into Scotch plaids.

5 vols. of your favorite author—boxed—set, 1.19
Famous Actors and Actresses and Their Homes, 3.00
In Arcady. Holiday. White and gold, 2.00
The Kinship of Nature—Bliss Carman, 1.15
Gardens of the Carobees. Ida Starr. 2 vols., 2.40.
The First Violin. Holiday Ed. 2 Vols. Ills., 2.15
Hamerton's French Painters. 2 Vols. Ills., 3.00
Lorna Doone. 2 Vols. Ills., was 5.00, 3.10
Ben Hur. Players' Ed. Ills., 1.95
Bath Comedy. Players' Ed. Ills., 45c.
Balzac's Works. De Luxe in half Morocco. were 4.00 per vol., 1.05

Juveniles.

Self-Interpreting Story of Jesus. Ills., 59c.
Five Little Peppers and How They Grew, 25c
The Tiger and the Insect. By Habberton, 75c
Henty Books, 45c quality at 15c each
Alger Books and Oliver Optic Stories at 45c each
Alcott's Famous Stories for Boys and Girls, 90c
Two Little Savages, by Ernest Seton Thompson, $1.75
The Bending of the Twig, by Walter Russell, 2.00
Children of the Arctic, companion to "Snow Baby," 1.20
The Call of the Wild, by Jack London, 1.05
The Story of King Arthur and His Knights, by Pyle, 2.50
Our Syllable Classics, 12 titles, illustrated, 35c
The Birds' Christmas Carrol, by Wiggins, 39c
Story of Patsy, by Wiggins, 45c
The Wizzard of Oz, by Baum, 75c.
Battle Fields of '61, by Willis J. Abbot, 1.10
Story of Hans Christian Andersen, full gilt, 2.00
Mother Goose Nursery Rhymes, full gilt, 2.00

Knabe Pianos in Art Cases.

THEY are here for you to admire—perhaps, but possibly one of these particular styles will fit some particular room in your house or apartment—suppose you come down to our warerooms and look at them. Even if you do not purchase—you will be entertained by seeing this array of ambassadors representing the product of the brains and genius—which make possible the *KNABE standard of excellence.* Fourth Floor.

One Magnificent "Chippendale" Grand.

Representing the English style of the 1752 period—and reflecting great credit on its maker.

One "Sheraton" Upright. A marvellous creation—in design and its tone—and that's all we need say.

Haven't you a room finished in *white mahogany* or *bird's-eye maple* where a *Knabe Grand* or *Upright* in the corresponding wood might be just the finishing touch?

Which reminds us—we have two Cecilian Piano Players—one in white Mahogany and one in Bird's-eye Maple. Wouldn't a combination of piano and player be the foremost wish of your heart?

AND HOW EASY TO OWN THEM with the Simpson Crawford Co. system of monthly payments—why don't you investigate our plan?

We give a complimentary Cecilian recital every day—we'll promise you good music—if you'll come.

Ideal Smoking Jackets.

The question of what kind of a house jacket to get for the man of the house is a vexatious one until you have seen the stock of these things that we have laid in.

Some of us call them smoking jackets, others say lounging robes—but then it is a case of the rose being as sweet under any other name, and the jacket being as useful under any other designation.

We have some that cost $60. Very artistic and elaborate affairs—silk and velvet, quilted collars and linings, massive silk tassels and all that sort of thing.

These are imported, of course. We have home-made goods that are decidedly more serviceable. Some are plaids, others are cheviots, vicunas and thibet cloths—all are bargains.

We keep the three sizes, full, medium and short, and guarrantee to fit any figure.

$2.95 for $5.00 House Gowns.
$4.95 for 6.75 Smoking Jackets.
$3.95 for 4.75 Turkish Bath Robes.
$9.75 for $12.50 Imported Smoking Jackets.

Second Floor.

Jewelry---Clever Things Exquisitely Wrought.

Are you going to purchase Jewelry as gift things?

Beware of the makeshift Jewelry that has been made especially for the holidays with the purpose of fooling you!

Main Floor.

Trash jewelry is an abomination. It is an insult to give it to any one.

The stores that keep it for sale are many. We sound the note of warning in time—Beware of just "holiday jewelry."

Every piece of gold or silver that you purchase from us carries with it our guarantee—that it is exactly what we represent it to be.

We do not keep the ordinary dry jewelry—we do not cater to that class of trade that would purchase it. Most department stores make a feature of having one or two departments especially praiseworthy. They use the good features to help foist the goods of the other inferior departments.

We demand the one standard of excellence, the highest standard of excellence, in EACH of our departments.

150 Diamond Link Buttons, at $6.25.
Solid gold artistic Scarf Pins, $2.25.
New design solid gold Tie Clasp, $1.95.
Solid gold genuine pearl Brooches, $3.75.
Men's $8.00 solid gold diamond links, 25 styles, $6.50.
Men's solid gold 3-stone Gypsy ring, extra heavy; $8.75; special, $7.25.
$7.50 chatelaine bag, German silver, fish scale mesh, $4.25.
Men's $1.95 solid gold cuff buttons, $1.25.
Women's solitaire, plain and fancy settings, fine cut diamond, $7.75.
Women's $15 fancy solitaire, $11.75.
Women's solid sunburst, set with genuine pearls, diamond center, $24 value, $17.25.
Women's single stone diamond ring, $25 value, $19.75.
Women's solid gold lorgnette chain, $6 value, at $4.75.

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

Early Preparation Makes You Glad to See Christmas Coming

But what a worry and flurry and hurry there is to spoil Christmas for those who delay. The store is lively enough these days; but we are still able to serve you carefully and comfortably. But, for your own sake as well as ours, "Don't put off till tomorrow the shopping you can do today."

House Coats
As Men Like Them

Women are buying House Coats now; and a good many stores sell house coats only at the holiday season; and such house coats as men would never buy, if they were buying for themselves.

We sell house coats all year round; and we sell them to men—and to the best-informed men in New York City. The materials are carefully selected; they are cut in the most expert manner; and finished in dignified and correct style. Women may buy them with absolute safety, because they were made for men.

Then we have the handsomest variety that you'll find in the city. Made in the following materials:

Of fancy reversible cloth, $4.50, $5, $6, $7.50, $9, $10, $12.
Of Tricot cloth, $3.75, $4.50, $5, $7.50.
Of Venetian cloth, $8, $10, $12.
Of Matelasse, $15, $18, $25.
Of Velvet, $10, $20, $35.
Of Black Silk, $18.

Broadway and Ninth street.

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Men's Evening Dress Suits
Under-Price

Odd sizes inevitably accumulate in a large clothing business like this—particularly in the sizes that many men think they must go to a tailor to get.

For instance—Stout Men. Many a stout man thinks there is no use in trying to get so important a suit as one for evening dress, ready-made. That's because he doesn't know WANAMAKER'S. So today these stout men get the best of this bargain.

Silk-lined Dress Suits that were $25, $30 and $35, today

At $20 a Suit

And here is the exact scale of sizes in the lot, to tell you whether this bargain is for you or not; and to save your coming for nothing:

	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	42	44	46
Stout	...	...	...	3	4	5	2	...	3	2	3
Regular	6	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	...
Long	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

We also have a lot of Full Dress Coats and Vests—without trousers—in broken sizes. The full suits sold for $30 to $38; today the Coats and Vests are $20.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

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Silk Remnants
Half Price

A very large gathering of Remnants of Velvets and Silks, in waists, skirt and dress lengths, as well as multitudes of shorter pieces, for trimmings and holiday fancy work. There are plain and fancy silks of all kinds and colorings, and they are marked at half price and often below it.

Rotunda.

Men's $1 and $1.50 Scarfs
At Fifty-five Cents

Just exactly the rich and beautiful Scarfs that are wanted for Christmas boxes—and all in patterns that we pick out—and think of their being only fifty-five cents a piece—three dollars and thirty cents for an assorted box of a half a dozen. Perhaps you were expecting to pay nine dollars for a box that was not a bit better.

These are all spic-span-new English Squares, made of handsome, heavy silks; all in patterns that will be most liked by tasteful men. 55c each.

Ninth street aisle.

Another Day to Pick From These Handsome "Royal" Waists

The lot was too big to get them all on show yesterday; so a fine, fresh collection goes on sale this morning again. This event has been the talk of the trade; and, judging by the enthusiasm of the customers, it is one of the best things we have done for many a day.

"Royal" Waists are above criticism in the matters of style and workmanship; and the variety to pick from is greater than any regular stock could possibly be. There are waists of mercerized vestings, madras, butchers' linen, French piques, fine mercerized sateen, checked sateen, ducks, white and colored linen, flaked madras and dotted linens—as well as the wool waists of French flannel, granite cloths and Botany flannel.

All the Waists are spic-span-new, just recently made up. The finer ones are put up separately in boxes, for Christmas giving, and they make handsome holiday gifts.

In the group of Cotton Waists there are

$1 and $1.25 WAISTS at 50c
$1.50 and $1.75 WAISTS at 75c
$2 to $2.75 WAISTS at $1
$3.75 to $6 WAISTS at $2.25

The group of Wool Waists includes handsome garments that sold regularly at $4.50 to $6—

Now at $2.50 Each

The entire Cross-aisle to the east of Rotunda, on the Second floor, is devoted to the selling.

Women's Kid Shoes at $1.50

Equal in both material and workmanship to regular shoes costing a dollar more.

They are made—as only the best shoes are made—with solid-leather oak-tanned soles, genuine kidskin uppers, with the vamps running all the way to the sole under the toe-tips. Six styles to choose from; buttoned and laced; medium and full toes; patent leather and kidskin tips. Regular $2.50 shoes at $1.50 a pair.

Shoe Store, Fourth avenue.

Sale of Black Velvet

Fine, new, perfect $1.50 Silk-faced Black Velvet, at 75c a yard. That's the story in nut-shell—and a sweet, rich kernel it is.

It is a splendid black, that we could sell in our regular stock at full price—except that it is our rule always to give our public the benefit of every bargain that comes to us, no matter how staple the merchandise.

For costume, blouse, jacket, millinery or trimming, practically every woman has the desire for handsome black velvet. This is the rare opportunity to get the very best quality that $1.50 can buy, for just half—75c a yard.

Rotunda.

Women's Suits
In Large Sizes

The WANAMAKER Costume store has long been famous for its completeness in matters of women's dress. One feature is of highest importance to *Large Women.* We give unusual attention to our stocks of

Women's Dresses in sizes from 40 to 50 inches bust measurement.

Thus we are able to fit and satisfy hundreds of women who could not ordinarily buy their dresses ready-made.

Here are some suggestions of dresses that not only show our fullness of stocks, but the low prices as well.

At $12.75—Suits of black and blue cheviot, in sizes 40 and 42, with three-quarter blouse jacket; prettily finished with braid. Unlined skirt.

At $18—Suits of cheviot in sizes 40 and 42, and of Venetian cloth in sizes 48 and 50, in various appropriate styles.

At $25—Suits of broadcloth in black, and sibeline in blue and black, in sizes 40, 42 and 44; coat styles. Unlined skirts.

At $27.50—Suits of broadcloth in blue and black; silk-lined throughout; made with three-quarter length corset seam coat; jacket and skirt with strapped seams; in sizes 40, 42 and 44.

At $40—Handsome Suits in sizes 40 and 44 of broadcloth; with three-quarter length fly-front coat, well tailored and silk-lined throughout.

At $50—Other handsome broadcloth Suits in large sizes.

Second floor, Broadway.

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Twenty-Cent Candies

Mixed Chocolates
Chocolate Nougat
Chocolate Marshmallows
Peanut Brittle
Fruit Sticks

All twenty cents a box—full pounds of the first four kinds; a little less of the fifth. But a generous box-ful, at that.

All fresh, delicious, pure, and far and away the best candies, for Christmas or any other time, that you can get at their price.

On sale in Basement and on convenient tables throughout the store.

Men's and Women's Watches
of High Quality

With our watches, it is not a matter of case without works—we select the highest grade movements and we put them into cases of especially selected designs; the resulting watches being of rare excellence. Among our specialties are the Jules Monard Watches for Men.

The Wanamaker-Special Watches, at $50, for Men; the best Swiss watches that the price will buy.

The Wanamaker-Elgin Watches, at $50, for Men; at $38, for Women—a watch value possible only here.

And a superb line of other watches of equal reliability, (backed by our guarantee) in every conceivable style:

Men's Watches

Jules Monard 18-kt. Gold Watches, $100, $125, $150.
14-kt. Gold Hunting-case Watches, Elgin and Waltham movements, $36 to $135.
14-kt. Gold Open-face Watches, Elgin and Waltham movements, $25 to $105.
14-kt. Gold Wanamaker Special Swiss Watches, $50.
14-kt. Gold Wanamaker-Elgin Watches, $50.
14-kt. Gold Swiss Watches, very thin model, $40 to $150.
14-kt. Gold Chronographs, minute and quarter-hour repeaters, $95 to $340.
Gold-filled Watches, $12 to $18.
Silver Watches, $5 to $35.
Gun-metal Watches, $5 to $11.
Nickel Watches, $4 and $5.

Women's Watches

14-kt. Gold Hunting-case Watches, Elgin and Waltham movements, $30 to $65.
14-kt. Gold Open-face Watches, Elgin and Waltham movements, $10.50 to $45.
14-kt. Gold Cases, set with diamonds; Waltham and Elgin movements, $45 to $80.
Gold and Enameled Swiss Watches, $50 to $152.
14-kt. Gold-filled Open-face Cases, Elgin and Waltham movements, $16 and $17.
14-kt. Gold-filled Hunting-case Watches, Waltham and Elgin movements, $16 and $17.
Silver Watches, $5 to $12.
Gun-metal Watches, $5 to $12.
Nickel Watches, $4.
Enamel Watches, $3.75 to $13.50.
Nurses' Watches, 14-kt. gold, $30; silver, $12.50; gun-metal, $12.

Jewelry Store, Broadway, Tenth St.

Richly Decorated China Plates

You never need to think twice about what to give a tasteful housekeeper, if your first thought is of Decorated Plates. That were indeed a strange housekeeper who would not be delighted with such a gift. And duplication of gifts can never matter, for no one ever has too many.

We have a superb collection to choose from—not only because of the enormous variety, but by reason of the care and skill with which they were selected. The chief beauties of the collection are in English China, Royal Vienna, Sevres and Dresden Plates.

Here are hints of varieties and prices:

DRESDEN PLATES with green background and figure center. Also open-work borders with head centers, at $7, $8, $16, $20 and $30 each.

SEVRES PLATES, in dark and light blue borders; also green with heads of court beauties and figures, at $7, $8.50, $12, and $12.50 each.

VIENNA PLATES—lustre borders in red and green; head centers, some jewel studded, at $13 and $25 each.

ENGLISH CHINA PLATES, exquisitely decorated with birds; also border panel in dark blue and gold, at $375 a dozen.

Art Room, Basement.

ENGLISH CHINA PLATES, in dinner, breakfast and bread-and-butter sizes, beautifully decorated.

Dinner size, $24, $36, $45, $50, up to $140 a dozen.
Breakfast size, $21, $33, $45, $65, up to $125 a dozen.
Bread-and-butter size, $17, $21, $24, $58, up to $85 a dozen.

China Store, Basement.

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Linen Lunch Sets
And Other Fancy Linens

Every hostess admires these pretty sets of fringed lunch-cloths and doilies, and no doubt would like one for her table, whether she already has a supply or not.

They are all prettily boxed for Christmas giving, and—what is also interesting—moderately priced. Hints of other fancy table pieces, as well:

Fancy Striped Lunch Cloth, 2x2½ yards, including fringe; with one dozen 16-inch fringed doilies; wide stripes of gold, pink or blue on white ground: a very handsome set. Regularly $3.25; now $2.50 a set.

Lunch Sets of plain white damask; one dozen 18-in. napkins, sewed fringes; cloth to match, knotted fringes; 2 yds. square, $4.25 set; 2x2½ yds., $5 set; 2x3 yds., $5.75 set. Very specially priced.

Same, with two rows of openwork on cloth and doilies, at $5, $5.75 and $6.50 a set.

Grass-bleached German damask cloths, hemstitched; a heavy serviceable quality; with one dozen doilies, 18¼ in. Cloth, 63x66 in., $4.50 set; 63x82 in., $5 set; 63x95 in., $5.50 set.

Hemstitched Tea Cloths, 69 in. square, $2.

Fine bleached fringed damask cloths for tea tables; two rows of openwork and sewed fringe; size, including fringes, 1 yd. square, 65c; 1¼ yds., $1; 1½ yds., $1.50 each.

Bleached damask Table Covers, hemstitched; extra fine quality, handsome patterns; 1¼ yds. square, $1.25 to $2.25 each; 1½ yds., $2 to $2.75.

Third floor.

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Real Laces
Reduced One-fourth

To be frank, we have too many of them. Women love these beautiful patterns, the delicate work, look longingly at them, and—buy less expensive sorts.

To-day we make all these fine laces, including some of the most superb designs and qualities one can desire, one-fourth less than their prices heretofore; which will make their purchase, by appreciative women, a comparatively easy matter. And think how welcome such a Christmas gift would be!

Real Valenciennes Laces, 33c to $10.50 yd., worth 45c to $14.

Real Valenciennes Insertion, 22c to $2.40 yd. worth 30c to $3.25.

Real Rose Point Lace, $6.25 to $33 yd., worth $8.50 to $45.

Real Duchesse Lace, $1.65 to $13.50 yd., worth $2.50 to $16.

Real Duchesse and Point Laces, $6.25 to $26 yd., worth $8.50 to $35.

Real Point Applique, 90c to $6 yd., worth $1.25 to $8.

In addition there are short pieces of a few kinds of Real Lace, that will be placed on sale with those above.

Broadway.

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Boys' Suits and Overcoats

Four different groups—about fifty in each. Three of suits, one of overcoats. Just the sort of winter clothes you'll like to put your boy into, and at a saving of seventy-five cents to $2.50 on original low valuations. Broken lines—that's the reason; but all sizes in each lot:

Sailor Suits of serge and cheviot; sizes 3 to 12 years. Worth $6 to $8, at $4 each.

Norfolk Jacket Suits, of fancy cheviots; sizes 6 to 16 years. Worth $4.50 and $5, at $3.75 each.

Double-breasted Jacket Suits, of fancy cheviot; sizes 11 to 16 years. Worth $4.75, at $3 each.

Overcoats of Oxford frieze and melton; sizes 7 to 12 years. Worth $7, at $4.50 each.

Second floor, Ninth street.

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White Waist Patterns

All highly mercerized, beautiful patterns, which we have neatly boxed, for your easy Christmas buying, in 3, 3¼ and 3½-yard lengths. They came to us at a little more than half. To you the same way.

Waist-lengths worth $1.50 to $2.25, today at $1 each. About six hundred boxes, in all; so be early.

Broadway, Tenth street.

We Had to Stop Advertising The ANGELUS

Everybody seems to want the ANGELUS, now; and no wonder. The NEW Angelus is so infinitely superior to any other piano player, that nobody who has seen it can be satisfied with any other.

The factory is simply swamped with orders that can't possibly be filled before Christmas. We're getting all that they can possibly send. If you have a Piano-Player in mind for Christmas, you want an ANGELUS, of course. And to get an Angelus, the decision should be made at once, so that your name may be on the list for an early arrival, if we cannot supply you immediately.

Fortunately we have just received a large shipment ready today; but they'll be claimed quickly, of course

Price, $250. Easy payments, if you wish.

Easy terms for Christmas Piano buyers, now.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

A Writing Desk
For My Lady's Boudoir

The man does his letter-writing in his office, his club or his library. Why should the woman be bereft, and write letters on the center-table or her lap?

Give her a writing desk, by all means, for her private and personal use—it has come to be an essential part of the furniture of her room.

Choosing is easy, when one has a hundred and fifty-odd styles to look at. There are desks of all kinds o wood—simple, or richly inlaid with fancy woods, pearl and metal. A number of choice examples in Sheraton, Chippendale and Empire styles are included; and prices are most satisfactory, in moderation and range. Details:

At $7—Mahogany finish; drop lid; one long drawer, shaped legs, six compartments and one drawer inside, highly polished. This desk can also be had in green oak.

At $9—Quartered golden oak; drop lid; long outside drawer, shaped legs, eight compartments and one drawer inside, mirror top, highly polished.

At $11—Quartered golden oak; French legs, drop lid, long outside drawer, eight compartments and one drawer inside, highly polished.

At $15—Quartered golden oak; French legs, two long outside drawers, drop lid, eight compartments and one drawer inside, highly polished.

At $17—Mahogany finished; swell front, carved, shaped legs, one drawer, mirror in carved frame on top, eight compartments and two drawers inside, highly polished.

At $22—Mahogany; swell front, shaped legs, drop lid, two long outside drawers, six compartments and two drawers inside, highly polished.

Fourth floor.

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Women's Union Suits

The largest stock of Women's Union Suits that is gathered under one roof, is here. It is composed of the best-fitting, best finished, most comfortable garments that it is possible to make.

At $1 each—Shaped Suits of light medium or heavy weight cotton; some buttoned across the chest.

At $1.50 each—The same weights in merino; buttoned down front. Medium and heavy weight, buttoned across chest.

At $2 each—Medium-weight silk-and-cotton or merino. Heavy-weight merino, buttoned down front or across chest.

At $1.50 each—Swiss 2x2 ribbed suits of medium-weight cotton; low or high necks.

At $1.75 each—White mercerized cotton suits that look like silk, low neck. Same, high neck, short sleeves, at $2; with long sleeves, $2.25.

At $1.75 each—Swiss 2x2 ribbed suits of white merino; and up to $2.75, according to style and quality.

At $2.50 each—The "Sterling" cotton suits, full fashioned; same in merino, white, natural color or blue, at $2.75.

Other suits, of Swiss silk-and-cotton, $3 to $3.50; silk-and-wool, $3 to $6.25; silk, $4 to $12, according to style.

Ribbed white linen mixed suits; high neck, long or short sleeves, at $5 each.

Extra sizes in suits, from $1.25 for light or medium-weight cotton, to $3.75 for heavy-weight Swiss-ribbed merino.

Broadway.

Some Beautiful Opera Bags

Here are Christmas gifts of the most attractive sort. What woman would not be delighted with one of these Jewel-studded Opera Bags?

Some are made of silk or satin; others of soft suede leather, beautifully studded with cut steel, or gilt spangles and jewels; some with artistic mountings, set with rhinestones or pearls.

There are exquisite Bags at $25 and $30—bags that you'll not see matched for less than ten dollars more. But there are plenty of others at $3, $5, $7, $15, and more.

Main aisle.

∴

The Wanamaker Christmas Packet

Twenty cards in the packet, imported, all different, 25c; by mail, 28c.

The largest value ever put in a Christmas packet. All are folding cards, worth three times our price i sold singly.

Thousands of other cards, perhaps the largest display shown anywhere, 2c up.

Second floor, Balcony.

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Bicycles for Boys and Girls

Bicycle time? Yes, indeed. Santa Claus won't be around when the Spring riding time comes. Best to take him when he is here—or when parents are in a humor to buy such a handsome present for the boy or girl.

That's why we have hurried up our new 1904 models—the "Continental, Jr." And we think they are the best Bicycles for boys and girls that we have ever sold. Diamond or drop frames in all three sizes. Fitted with guaranteed Continental tires.

20-inch wheels, with 15-inch frames, at $15.
24-inch wheels, with 18-inch frames, at $16.50.
26-inch wheels, with 19-inch frames, at $18.

Basement.

∴

Scrap Baskets and Candy Baskets

Yes, and many other kinds of fancy baskets. And probably you know exactly where one of these pretty baskets would find a glad Christmas welcome. Their beauty deserves it, to say nothing of the service they render.

Lined Work Baskets, $1 to $7.
Trimmed Scrap Baskets, $3 to $9.
Fancy Scrap Baskets, 25c to $6.25.
Birch-bark Scrap Baskets, hand-painted, $2.75 to $5.
Candy Baskets, 10c to $1.50.
Standing Work Baskets, $1 to $10.
Wood Baskets, 35c to $6.
Sweet grass Baskets, 30c to $2.50.
Music Stands, $2.25 to $4.50.

No extra charge for trimming baskets if you'll buy the ribbons to do it with.

Basement.

Handsome Portieres
Sharply Reduced

The exceedingly interesting and, for this time of year quite unusual news of Portieres that follows will receive from housekeepers the prompt attention it merits. For decorative purposes, or to shut off the intrusive draught of cold air which winter days may have made noticeable, these handsome hangings from our regular stock, at greatly reduced prices, will prove most acceptable.

Various reasons prompt the economies—ranging up to half former prices. Chiefly our desire to be rid of patterns and colorings that have sold down to a pair or two of a kind. And *you* profit greatly thereby:

Handsome Portieres in sample pairs, at *one-half their actual value:*

Of linen velour, trimmed with metal galon gimp, at $12.50 pair, from $25.

Of linen velour, with embroidery and leather applique, at $36.50 pair, from $78.

Of silk velour, with embroidery and imitation leather applique, at $37.50 pair, from $75.

Of satin, with silk velour edge, handsomely embroidered, at $32.50 pair, from $65; $37.50 pair, from $75; $50 pair, from $100.

Some of these show slight signs that will be easily forgiven of having been handled.

Portieres of our own make, that have sold down to single pairs of a style and color. There are tapestries, damasks and velours, selected from our own stock; edges finished with cord bindings to match colors in fabrics. *At one-half former prices:*

At $9.25 pair, from $18.50; $11.25 pair from $22.50; $12 pair, from $24; $12.50 pair, from $25; $15 pair, from $30; $18.50 pair, from $37; $27 pair, from $54.

Silk Novelty Portieres, in a variety of colors; edges neatly finished. At $10.50 pair, from $15 and $16.25; $17.50 pair, from $20; $20 pair, from $25.

Mercerized Portieres, in desirable styles and colors; narrow figured, velour borders, appliqued on front edge and bottom. At $8.50 pair, from $12.75; $10.50 pair, from $15.

Duplex Portieres, with the front side in contrast to the reverse. In various color combinations; edges finished with silk cord. An attractive novelty. Now at $9 pair; regularly $12.75, $13.50 and $18.

Plain Armure Portieres, in good line of colors; edges finished with cord. At $7 pair, from $11.50.

French Velour Portieres, in solid colored centers, figured borders, at $32 pair, from $38.50.

Cotton Velour Portieres, similar to the French velours, at $18.50 pair, from $26.50.

Third floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

CYCLE TEAMS DROP OUT

Riders in Madison Square Garden Behind the Record.

Sprinters Kramer and Fenn Leave the Contest—A Fire Started for a Joke —McLean Injured.

1 A. M. SCORE.

	Miles.	Laps.
Rettich and Beaugendre	506	..
Content and Breton	506	6
Samson and Vanderstuyft	506	..
Leander and Nat Butler	506	6
Floyd Krebs and Peterson	506	6
Newkirk and Jacobson	506	6
John Bedell and Menus Bedell	506	6
Frans Krebs and Barclay	506	3
Root and Dorlan	506	6
Galvin and Bardgett	506	6
Keegan and Moran	506	5
Bowler and Fisher	506	6
Deve and Hedspeth	500	1
Walthour and Munroe	506	6
Record	529	..

At midnight last night only fourteen of the eighteen teams which started in the international six-day team race twenty-four hours previously continued in the contest, which is attracting great crowds of spectators to the Madison Square Garden.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning Frank Kramer and William Fenn, the New Jersey team that made the pace for the first six hours, retured from the race, and during the remainder of the day, through accidents and weariness, six other men were forced to retire, so that four teams were split up and two new partnerships made, reducing the field to fourteen teams.

At no previous contest of this description has the big Garden been filled with such large crowds. The immense assemblage which was present when the race began a few minutes after midnight yesterday morning slowly dwindled to some 4,000 persons by 6 o'clock, and at no time during the day was there less than this number present. During the afternoon this gathering was augmented hourly, until about 9 o'clock last night, when it was estimated that there were 8,000 persons in the building.

Contrary to expectations, the pace has not been so fast, and it was only during the third, fourth, and fifth hours that former records were broken, and last night the figures showed that the men were fully twelve miles behind the record made by Elkes and McFarland three years ago.

A serious accident, which resulted in the retirement of Hugh McLean of Boston, who with Jimmy Moran of New Hampshire composed the Scotch-Irish team, occurred shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday morning. McLean was going at a fair rate of speed, when he collided with James Bowler of the Chicago team. The Boston rider fell heavily and slid along the track, injuring his face and head so severely that he was rendered unconscious. The spectators in the vicinity of the place where the mishap occurred rushed to the assistance of the prostrate rider, but they were brushed aside by half a dozen trainers and attendants, who quickly picked up McLean, who was bleeding freely.

An ambulance was summoned, as it was feared McLean had been dangerously hurt, but he soon revived after restoratives had been applied and sat in a dazed condition, while his partner, Moran, who had jumped on his wheel and taken his place, kept up with the leaders. The doctors who examined McLean said it would be impossible for him to continue, and the little Scotchman reluctantly withdrew.

This left Moran without a team mate, but later on, when Turville of the Irish-American team was compelled to quit on account of dizziness, Keegan and Moran doubled up as a team and had to lose a lap under the rules for the new partnership.

Some practical jokers caused a sensation about 9 o'clock in the morning, which might have resulted in a serious panic, but fortunately it only caused a little excitement among the occupants of the reserved seats on the Twenty-seventh Street side of the Garden. A man, who evidently had been up all night, fell asleep leaning against one of the iron pillars. Some person threw a newspaper at the sleeping man's feet and lit it with a match. When the flames burst forth around the man's feet he awoke with a start, believing the place to be on fire he yelled "Fire!" In a moment the spectators nearby became frantic and some of them jumped over the barriers and ran down the banked track to the arena. Others, more cool headed, stamped out the blaze. The people in the gallery overhead could not be quieted for several minutes. The occupants of seats and points of vantage on the opposite side of the Garden, however, were highly amused with the whole affair, as most of them saw that there was no danger, and laughed at the discomfiture of the people on the north side of the building.

There were several minor mishaps during the day, but none of them resulted in any serious injury to the men who fell. Simar fell heavily a few minutes after McLean had been hurt, but Gougoltz, his partner, quickly relieved him, and the team did not suffer any loss of distance. This pair showed the effects of the pace set by Kramer and Fenn during the first hours of the contest, and last evening Simar was lying on his cot while Gougoltz had to do the lion's share of the work. The latter, while he pluckily pedaled along, showed unmistakable signs of weariness. Word came from Simar about 9 o'clock last night that he was unable to continue, and Gougoltz took advantage of a four hours' rest, having first made arrangements to double up with Rettich of the German team. Francois Beaugendre, the team mate of Rettich, was on the track at the time Gougoltz went off, and continued to ride until the time at Rettich could be sufficiently rested. Thus the field was virtually reduced to fourteen teams during the twenty-second hour.

Many times during the afternoon and evening one of the riders tried to shoot ahead and gain a lap on his fellows, but these attempts only resulted in wild bursts of speed for half a dozen laps and in no instance was the effort successful. In one of these sprints Walthour, John Bedell, and Fisher sustained bad falls in a collision. This was brought about by an attempt on the part of Dorion and Root to make a lap by tricky work. Dorion shot out of the bunch and Root took his place very quickly, Dorion dropping out. In the mix up which followed, Walthour, Bedell, and Fisher fell, and Bowler, who was ready to relieve Fisher, instead of waiting for Fisher to catch up with him went on, Root taking his pace, and in this manner Root gained the desired lap, but it was not allowed, as the referee decided that he had erred in accepting pace.

AMERICA IN AUTO RACE.

Barney Oldfield Will Probably Contest for Bennett Cup.

Barney Oldfield, the American champion automobilist and holder of the world's track automobile record of 0:55, may represent this country in the race for the James Gordon Bennett International Automobile Racing Trophy in Germany next year.

A message from the German Automobile Club was received yesterday at the Automobile Club of America stating that a meeting of the International Committee in charge of the arrangements for the coming race will hold a meeting in Paris on Dec. 15, at which the matter of altering Rules IX. and XI. of the racing regulations will be considered.

Rule IX. provides that the drivers of the cars competing in the race must be members of the club they represent, while Rule XI. prescribes that the length of the course shall be not less than 341.55 miles nor more than 408.65 miles. The German Automobile Club some time ago made a proposition that Rule IX. should be altered so that a member of a challenging club could enter his car in his name, but could have it driven by whom he pleased, and the fact that a meeting is to be held to consider the matter is taken to mean that the proposition has met with favor and stands a good chance of being adopted. In that case there is little doubt that Alexander Winton, who is a member of the Automobile Club of America, will at once enter the contest and nominate Barney Oldfield as his driver.

The proposed alteration of Rule IX. regarding the limits of the course, is said to result from the discovery that the Salsburg course, over which the German Automobile Club wishes to hold the race next year, is slightly under the required minimum length.

J. R. KEENE'S HORSES RETURN.

American Thoroughbreds, Reserved from Dispersal Sale, Come Back from English Turf Campaign.

Five American-bred race horses and an English-bred yearling filly, constituting the division reserved by James R. Keene from his English racing establishment, which yesterday was dispersed at public auction at Tattersalls, Newmarket, England, arrived in New York yesterday on the Atlantic Transport Line ship Minnetonka from London.

The horses were Hurst Park, Dalesman, and Dazzling, three-year olds; Cap and Bells, five years old, and Out of Reach, two years old, and the yearling filly by Cyllene-Lady Morton. Of the number, Cap and Bells is by far the most noted performer on the turf, she having been a conspicuous winner in her two-year-old form in the United States, then being rated as one of the smartest fillies of her year, while the next season, when she raced abroad, she was winner of the Epsom Oaks. Hurst Park and Dalesman were classed as among last season's most prominent two-year olds in this country, while Dazzling, after earning a good record in America, was regarded as having a great chance to win the Oaks, but met with an accident in the race. All of the horses are intended for Mr. Keene's Castleton Stud Farm, near Lexington, Ky., when they are retired from racing. Their return to this country marks the closing out of Mr. Keene's racing venture in England, though he will continue to race in America.

BASEBALL OWNERS HERE.

Presidents of National League Clubs to Meet in Annual Session To-day.

Representatives of five of the eight baseball clubs in the National League arrived here yesterday for the annual meeting which is to be convened at the Victoria Hotel, Broadway and Twenty-seventh Street, to-day. Among those who were around the hotel corridors yesterday afternoon were John H. Soden, Boston; James A. Hart, Chicago; Barney Dreyfus, Pittsburg; Edward Hanlon and Harry Von der Horst, Brooklyn, and John T. Brush and Fred Knowles of New York. Max Fleishmann of the Cincinnati Club was in town but did not go to the Victoria Hotel during the day. President Hermann and other representatives of the Cincinnati Club, President Potter of the Philadelphia Club, and President Robinson of the St. Louis Club, are expected to arrive early to-day.

According to the arrangements made by President Pulliam the meeting will begin early this afternoon and as there will be no night session, the delegates may spend the remainder of the week transacting their business.

N.Y. BASEBALL CLUB'S MEETING

No Dividend Was Declared—Election of Board of Directors.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York Amusement Company, better known as the New York National League Baseball Club, which took place in Jersey City yesterday, the report of Secretary-Treasurer Knowles showed that the season of 1903 has been a profitable one.

No dividend was declared, as it was unanimously agreed to reserve the money in order to meet all emergencies as well as to complete extensive alterations and improvements at the Polo Grounds. John T. Brush was re-elected President, as also was the following Board of Directors: John T. Brush, John B. Day, Fred G. Knowles, N. A. Lloyd, Thomas L. Hamilton, Valentine P. Snyder, and H. N. Hempstead.

The Board of Directors will meet to-day when, it is said, Secretary-Treasurer Knowles will be re-elected.

Cornell's New Football Captain.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 7.—James Lynah, a member of the class of 1905, of Savannah, Ga., was to-day elected Captain of the Cornell football team for the season of 1904. Lynah played quarterback during the season just ended.

Amateurs in Handicap Billiards.

H. Gardner, playing 125, and F. Wright, playing 100, were the competitors in the handicap 14-2 billiard tournament game played at the Broadway Billiard Academy last night, the former winning by the score of 125 to 94. Following are the scores:

H. Gardner, (125)—3 1 0 6 1 2 5 2 2 6 1 1 1 0 2 0
2 7 0 0 2 2 6 0 1 5 3 1 2 1 0 4 0 3 3 0 4 1 5 2 1 0 0 4
2 0 1 1 0 1 1 2 2 9 1 2 1 2. Total, 125; high run, 15; average, 2 11-57.

F. Wright, (100)—0 3 2 8 0 3 1 0 2 5 2 2 0 1 0 2
2 0 1 2 1 0 6 1 2 1 2 0 2 0 0 1 2 0 2 1 1 0 3 0 2 2 2 2
4 2 2 3 1 1 0 1 5 1 3 1. Total, 94; high run, 8; average, 1 97-57.

Hogan Yale's Football Captain.

Special to The New York Times

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 7.—The Yale football eleven to-night chose James J. Hogan of Torrington, Conn., Captain of next year's team, Ralph Kinney, Hogan's running mate at tackle, being given a complimentary ball by his Scientific School teammates. Hogan's election was very popular. He is now in his junior year, and will graduate to the Yale Law School, taking his first Law School year as an undergraduate senior. He was born in 1878 and took his preparatory school course in Exeter, where he captained the most noted football team in the history of the school. He made right tackle at Yale in his freshman year and has since played that position.

Sale of J. R. Keene's English Stable.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The horses comprising the American racing stable owned by James R. Keene and trained at Newmarket by M. M. Allen, were sold at public auction by the Tattersalls Company at Newmarket to-day. The horses sold included a number of highly tried horses, among them three two-year-olds engaged in the Epsom Derby of 1904, and at present regarded as giving promise of developing into Derby material. The bidding on these horses was quite spirited, and straight through the sale the prices were good. The top price of the offering was realised for one of the Derby colts, Rainaski, who brought 5,000 guineas, ($25,000.) Surbiton brought 1,500 guineas, while Crepuscule brought 1,000 guineas.

CITIZENS' CITY COMMITTEE.

Seventy-three Elected Members Select Thirty-one Additional Members—Cutting for Presidency.

Members of the City Committee of the Citizens' Union, such as had been elected last month at the district elections held Nov. 23, met last evening at the Union headquarters, in Union Square East. There were seventy-three present, one from each of the Aldermanic districts, and the only business transacted was the election of thirty-one additional members, at large from the various boroughs. The reason for this course is to allow the placing on the City Committee of men who do not care to go before their districts for election in that way. The following were elected, bringing the total membership to 104:

MANHATTAN—R. Fulton Cutting, Arthur F. Cosby, E. R. L. Gould, Henry W. Hardon, Charles R. Lamb, Frank Moss, F. A. Ringler, Isaac N. Seligman, Oliver C. Semple, Charles H. Strong, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Calvin Tomkins, Seth Sprague Terry, John De Witt Warner, R. W. G. Welling, Everett P. Wheeler, and Henry White.

BROOKLYN—Frank L. Babbott, J. Warren Greene, Henry Hentz, John C. Kelly, E. A. Moffett, Isaac Sternbergar, John Thatcher, Alex M. White, Jr., Fred W. Hinrichs, and Dr. A. De Ydanno.

QUEENS—Robert B. Lawrence and W. Harrison.

BRONX—Fielding L. Marshall and John E. Eustis.

It also was recommended that at the organization meeting, to be held Dec. 14, R. Fulton Cutting be re-elected President of the organization, with Isaac N. Seligman as Treasurer and John J. Murphy as Secretary.

May Have "McKinley Day."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Representative W. A. Smith of Michigan introduced a bill to-day to make McKinley's birthday, Jan. 29, a National holiday, to be known as "McKinley Day."

STEDEKERS CAUGHT IN DOWN-TOWN RAIDS

Capt. Burns and Jerome's Assistants Smash Into Two Places.

Axes Used to Break Down Doors—Amusing Conversation on the Telephone in an Alleged Poolroom.

Capt. Joseph Burns of the Church Street Station, using a cab, raided, in rapid succession, two alleged poolrooms yesterday afternoon, capturing in each place the men he wanted and had warrants for.

The first raid was in a room on the second floor of the building at the corner of Barclay and Church Streets, being 96 Church Street.

It was just 4 o'clock when Capt. Burns, with Assistant District Attorneys Corrigan and Lord, entered a cab in front of the Church Street Station. They were rapidly driven to the Church Street address, which was surrounded with plain-clothes policemen and detectives.

Capt. Burns and the Assistant District Attorneys, followed by Detective Maloney with an axe, ran up the stairs and demanded admittance to the place. They met with refusal, and Maloney smashed in the door.

Giving orders to the police guards that no one be allowed to leave, the Captain and Messrs. Lord and Corrigan again entered the cab and were whirled to 65 West Broadway, where Detective McMahon, armed with an axe, followed them up the stairs. Admission was also refused here, but it did not take a minute for McMahon to break down the door.

As Capt. Burns reached the back room he heard the telephone bell ring, and answered it.

"Hello! Is that you, Sam?" a man at the other end of the wire demanded.

"Yes," replied the Captain, who recognized the man's voice. "What do you want?"

"Say, come up here and get me out. There has been a raid here in Leon's place."

"Why don't you come down here?"

"I can't get out, the whole place is filled with cops."

"I'll come up and let you out pretty soon," said the Captain as he hung up the receiver.

At the Church Street room the Captain said there were 110 men. This place was run, it is said, by Leon Stedeker. He was arrested. On him was found $1,650 in money, and he was locked up. He gave his age as fifty, and said he was a speculator, living at 314 East Fifty-second Street. All the others in this place were driven out by the police. Here, the police say, they captured $245 in the money drawer.

At the West Broadway place eighty-five men were found, and among them Capt. Burns said he recognized many business men of the neighborhood. Only two prisoners were taken, and they were Samuel and Henry Stedeker, brothers of Leon. Samuel said he was forty-three years old, carpenter, living at 142 East Fifty-third Street, while Henry said he was a turfman, fifty-two years old, living at 141 East Seventy-first Street. The sum of $515 was found on Samuel, while in Henry's pocket were found $151 in cash. Among other evidence the police found were records of the bets of the day.

Later, Peter J. Groll, a saloon keeper, of 143 East Fifty-third Street, went bail for the three prisoners. Magistrate John B. Mayo signed the bonds at his home, which were for $1,000 each.

One of the features of the raid at the Greenwich Street place was the commotion caused by an aged man, who was caught in the place and soon began to grow very red in the face. Approaching Detectives McCormick and Maher, in an excited manner he exclaimed:

"For God's sake, get me out of here! I am subject to heart disease, and if I am kept here much longer I shall drop dead."

"Let that man out!" yelled Capt. Burns, and the gray-haired patriarch was admitted past the police lines and made a beeline for the street.

Mrs. Richman's Indictment Dismissed.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 7.—County Judge E. C. Emerson to-day dismissed the indictment against Mrs. Rachel Richman of New York charging her with grand larceny in July, 1902. At Alexandria Bay Mrs. Richman, it was alleged, stole a twenty-five-thousand-dollar diamond necklace from Mrs. W. E. Delabarre, also of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Richman were arrested and indicted. The indictment against Mr. Richman was dismissed some months ago. Mrs. Richman was declared insane and placed in a sanitarium, hence the dismissal of the indictment to-day.

Republicans Carry Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 7.—James P. Baxter (Rep.) was elected Mayor of this city to-day over Darius H. Ingraham (Dem.) by a plurality of 1,573. The vote for Mayor was: Baxter, (Rep.,) 4,720; Ingraham, (Dem.,) 3,147; Fox. (Soc.,) 258; Perry, (Proh.,) 150. The Republicans elected seven Aldermen and the Democrats two, while the Council will stand twenty-one Republicans to six Democrats. An act reorganizing the police force of the city was defeated

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The depression noted last night in Minnesota has continued its rapid eastward movement with about the same intensity, and is central to-night over Northwest New England. The precipitation attendant upon this storm has been limited to light to local snows in the lake region. There have also been light snows in North Dakota and Wyoming and light rains in South Dakota and extreme South California. Elsewhere the weather was generally clear, although there is a moderate disturbance over interior Texas.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast winds will be fresh west to northwest on the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh southwest, becoming variable; on the Gulf Coast fresh and mostly south, shifting to west and northwest; on the west coast and on the Great Lakes fresh northwest to northerly.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh west to northwest winds with generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Delaware and New Jersey, fair Tuesday, colder by night; Wednesday cloudy, probably rain or snow, variable winds, becoming northerly and fresh.

Eastern New York, fair Tuesday, colder in interior, colder at night; Wednesday cloudy, probably snow, winds becoming northerly and fresh.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; colder; southerly winds, shifting to northerly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1902.	1903.	TIMES. 1903.
3 A. M.	30	26	26
6 A. M.	32	27	29
9 A. M.	39	28	29
12 M.	41	34	37
3 P. M.	43	39	35
6 P. M.	40	36	33
9 P. M.	38	35	33
12 P. M.	36	33	33

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 255 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	36½
Weather Bureau	34
Corresponding date 1902	32
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	37

The thermometer registered 27 degrees at 9 A. M. and 37 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 41 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 30 degrees at 8 A. M. The humidity was 76 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 61 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:11	Sun sets...4:33	Moon rises..9:15

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:09	Gov. Isl'd..10:27	H. Gate...12:28
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:43	Gov. Isl'd..11:00	H. Gate...12:56

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 8.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alliance, Colon, Panama	8:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Comanche, Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
El Rio, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Palatia, Genoa	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Rhein, Bremen		10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9.

Arabic, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Auranic, Naples and Genoa	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Citta di Napoli, Genoa	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
United States, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 10.

Amazonense, Barbados and Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Apache, Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lahn, Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Liguria, Naples and Genoa		
Moltke, Hamburg		10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana and Mexican ports	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Parima, St. Thomas, Leeward and Windward Islands, British, Dutch, and French Guiana	12:30 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Roma, Naples		
Siberian, Glasgow		11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 11.

Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Nassau and Cuban ports	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Florida, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 8:30 A. M. (the connecting mails close here on Wednesdays and Saturdays via Tampa, and on Mondays via Miami.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Tuesday. By rail to Philadelphia and thence by steamer, close at this office at 11:30 P. M. every Wednesday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M.)

†Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kyo Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 6:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 8.

Chemnitz, Bremen, Nov. 28.
Concho, Galveston, Dec. 1.
El Monte, Galveston, Dec. 1.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, Dec. 1.
Kentigern, Dunkirk, Nov. 18.
Liguria, Naples, Nov. 27.
Pallanza, Hamburg, Nov. 22.
Proteus, New Orleans, Dec. 3.
Victoria, Naples, Nov. 21.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9.

El Alba, Galveston, Dec. 3.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Nov. 28.
Florida, Stettin, Nov. 27.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Dec. 2.

THURSDAY, DEC. 10.

El Sigio, New Orleans, Dec. 5.
Etruria, Barbados, Dec. 2.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, Nov. 28.
Lampasas, Galveston, Dec. 4.

FRIDAY, DEC. 11.

Buffon, Barbados, Dec. 3.
Cheronea, St. Lucia, Dec. 4.
Hilary, Para, Nov. 29.
La Savoie, Havre, Dec. 5.
Norge, Christiansand, Nov. 27.
Tiberus, Shields, Nov. 27.

Arrived.

Altai, Savanilla, Nov. 24. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.
Vera, Kingston, Dec. 1. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.
Caracas, Porto Cabello, Nov. 27.
Cevic, Liverpool, Nov. 27. Southeast of Fire Island at 7:55 P. M.
Tallahassee, Savannah, Nov. 4.
Ohio, Newcastle, Nov. —.
Olinda, Havana, Dec. —.
Minnetonka, London, Nov. 29.
Vaderland, Antwerp, Nov. 28.
Egda, Progreso, Nov. 30.
Manna Hata, Baltimore, Dec. —.
Apache, Jacksonville, Dec. 4.
Tumuri, Cienfuegos, Nov. 20.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Do You Suffer From the Cold?

This Watery Blood Full of Impurities Causes That Unnatural Chill—You Need Something to Warm and Enrich Your Blood—A Simple Remedy.

If you suffer from the cold more than you should, it means that there is something radically wrong inside you. Your stomach and bowels and kidneys and liver are not working in harmony to secure perfect assimilation and nutrition, and consequently your blood is either thin and cold or else stagnant through impurities.

Iron-Ox Tablets will send rich, warm, red blood hurrying to every part of the body. They will cause impurities to be thrown off, and by inducing perfect assimilation of the food you eat, will enrich your blood so that new life and energy and warmth will thrill to every portion of the system.

Iron-Ox Tablets regulate the bowels by their gentle tonic action. Do not confuse them with purgatives and cathartics which give temporary relief by their violent effect upon the bowels.

Iron-Ox Tablets tone up and build up the entire system while regulating the bowels. Purgatives and laxatives reduce vitality and are invariably responsible for a destructive weakening of the organs.

Any remedy which shocks the system into activity is dangerous. Do not expect immediate perceptible effects from Iron-Ox Tablets. They produce a natural, regular building up of all the bodily functions. This takes time, but a successful result is absolutely certain.

Attractive aluminum pocket-case containing 50 Iron-Ox Tablets, 25 cents at druggists, or from The Iron-Ox Remedy Co., Detroit, Mich.

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will in no way affect the high quality of

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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

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10 for 15 cents

Cork Tips or Plain

Save the Coupons.

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86TH ST. & 3RD AVE.
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(Pure Linen.)
Men's Hemstitched, ½ inch and inch borders, 10, 12½, 15 and 25c
Men's Tape Border, 15 and 25c
Extra large, 25c
Ladies' Hemstitched 12½, 15 and 25c
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Child's Handkerchiefs, colored borders; fancy boxes of ½ dozen, box, 29c
Ladies' Embroidered and Lace Handkerchiefs, 12½c. ea. to 4.50 ea.

Umbrellas
Men's and Ladies', piece dyed taffeta, sterling trimmed handles, 20th century runner. 1.45
Star Safety Razor, 1.45
"Griffon" Safety Razor, in satin lined, morocco case.
One blade, 1.98
Two blades, 2.98
Three blades, 3.75
Four blades, 4.75
Men's Slippers
Vici Kid, hand turned, Leather lined, Black or Brown. 1.00
Black, Everett shape, wine, opera shape, white kid lining to toe. 1.39

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VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S
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(Commencing at 10 o'clock.)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
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Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

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Columbia Victoria, surrey, runabout; gasoline cars, any type; slightly used; prices low; call and examine. Ansonia Motor Car Co., 1,904 Broadway.

Sailed.

Hubert, for Para and Maranham.
Algiers, for New Orleans.
City of Birmingham, for Savannah.
Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
Northman, for Port Arthur, Texas.
Uller, for St. Kitt's, Barbados, &c.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Kronprinz Wilhelm, at Plymouth.
Alabama, at Copenhagen.
British Princess, at Antwerp.
Dunstan, at Para.
Satsuma, at St. Michael's.

Passed.

Vera, Dunnet Head, for Leith.
Amsterdam, Scilly, for New York.
Aros Castle, St. Helena, for New York.

Sailed.

Umbria, from Queenstown.
Burgermeister Peterlen, from Shields.
Paula, from Shields.
Corinthian, from Glasgow.
Fontabelle, from Demerara.
Belgravia, from Plymouth.
Captain W. Mennell, from Seville.
Queenswood, from Huelva.
Montserrat, from Cadiz.
Corinthia, from Algiers.
Buffon, from Barbados.
Consuelo, from Hull.
Sardegna, from Genoa.

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It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.
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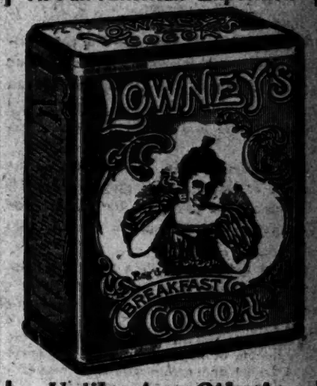
At Pan-American Exposition



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The full flavor, the delicious quality, the absolute *Purity* of Lowney's Breakfast Cocoa distinguish it from all others.
No "treatment" with alkalis no adulteration with flour, starch or ground cocoa shells; nothing but the nutritive and digestible product of the choicest Cocoa Beans.
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Musical Instruments
Musical Merchandise
that can be found anywhere
Guitars, Mandolins, Banjos, Flutes, Zithers, Cornets, Pianos, Phonographs.
The Musicians Library Volumes, Our Dollar Series, Our Half Dollar Series, Our Children's Series of Music Books.
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Your inspection is invited.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.
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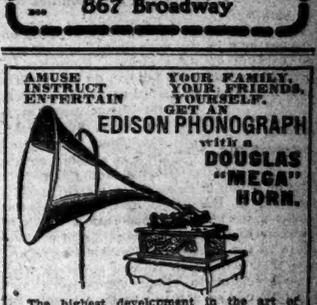
EDISON PHONOGRAPH
with a
DOUGLAS "MEGA" HORN.



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LADIES who have handsome Sables and other elegant furs frequently desire to purchase a stylish fur garment which will be up-to-date and yet inexpensive.
I have manufactured a number of sets of genteel furs which I can sell at from $25 to $50. All made of thoroughly reliable, good-wearing furs.
At times a lady desires to purchase an inexpensive muff—I have them for $5, $10, $15, $20, $25, and neck pieces at corresponding prices.
These are all genuine furs, not imitations.
C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturing Fur Merchant, 41st and 42d Sts., between Broadway and 6th Av.

20 VARIETIES
BLUE LABEL SOUPS
ASK YOUR GROCER

THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

Supervision Over Corporations Given Chief Place.

PANAMA COURSE UPHELD

"Shameless Briberies" in Postal Frauds Excoriated and Prompt Punishment Advised—Possibility of Treasury Deficit Suggested.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The third annual message of President Roosevelt was sent to Congress this afternoon. It was as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The country is to be congratulated on the amount of substantial achievement which has marked the past year both as regards our foreign and as regards our domestic policy.

With a nation as with a man, the most important things are those of the household, and therefore the country is especially to be congratulated on what has been accomplished in the direction of providing for the exercise of supervision over the great corporations and combinations of corporations engaged in inter-State commerce. The Congress has created the Department of Commerce and Labor, including the Bureau of Corporations, with for the first time authority to secure proper publicity of such proceedings of these great corporations as the public has the right to know. It has provided for the expediting of suits for the enforcement of the Federal anti-trust law, and by another law it has secured equal treatment to all producers in the transportation of their goods, thus taking a long stride forward in making effective the work of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Corporations.

The establishment of the Department of Commerce and Labor, with the Bureau of Corporations therewider, marks a real advance in the direction of doing all that is possible for the solution of the questions vitally affecting capitalists and wage-workers. The act creating the department was approved on Feb. 14, 1903, and two days later the head of the department was nominated and confirmed by the Senate. Since that time the work of organization has been pushed as rapidly as the initial appropriations permitted, and with due regard to thoroughness and the broad purposes which the department is designed to serve. After the transfer of the various bureaus and branches to the department at the beginning of the current fiscal year, as provided for in the act, the personnel comprised 1,265 employes in Washington and 4,000 in the country at large. The scope of the department's duty and authority embraces the commercial and industrial interests of the Nation. It is not designed to restrict or control the fullest liberty of legitimate business action, but to secure exact and authentic information which will aid the Executive in enforcing existing laws, and which will enable the Congress to enact additional legislation, if any should be found necessary, in order to prevent the few from obtaining privileges at the expense of diminished opportunities for the many.

Department of Commerce and Labor.

The preliminary work of the Bureau of Corporations in the department has shown the wisdom of its creation. Publicity in corporate affairs will tend to do away with ignorance, and will afford facts upon which intelligent action may be taken. Systematic, intelligent investigation is already developing facts the knowledge of which is essential to a right understanding of the needs and duties of the business world. The corporation which is honestly and fairly organized, whose managers in the conduct of its business recognize their obligation to deal squarely with their stockholders, their competitors, and the public, has nothing to fear from such supervision. The purpose of this bureau is not to embarrass or assail legitimate business; but to aid in bringing about a better industrial condition—a condition under which there shall be obedience to law and recognition of public obligation by all corporations, great or small. The Department of Commerce and Labor will be not only the clearing house for information regarding the business transactions of the Nation, but the executive arm of the Government to aid in strengthening our domestic and foreign markets, in perfecting our transportation facilities, in building up our merchant marine, in preventing the entrance of undesirable immigrants, in improving commercial and industrial conditions, and in bringing together command those necessary partners in industrial progress—capital and labor. Commerce between the nations is steadily growing in volume, and the tendency of the times is toward closer trade relations. Constant watchfulness is needed to secure to Americans the chance to participate to the best advantage in foreign trade; and we may confidently expect that the new department will justify the expectation of its creators by the exercise of this watchfulness, as well as by the businesslike administration of such laws relating to our internal affairs as are intrusted to its care.

Bureau of Corporations.

Functions of new Department.

In enacting the laws above enumerated the Congress proceeded on sane and conservative lines. Nothing revolutionary was attempted; but the commonsense and successful effort was made in the direction of seeing that corporations are so handled as to subserve the public good. The legislation was moderate. It was characterized throughout by the idea that we were not attacking corporations, but endeavoring to provide for doing away with any evil in them; that we drew the line against misconduct, not against wealth; gladly recognizing the great good done by the capitalist who does his work along proper and legitimate lines. The purpose of the legislation, which purpose will undoubtedly be fulfilled, was to favor such a man when he does well, and to supervise his action so as to prevent him from doing ill. Publicity can do no harm to the honest corporation. The only corporation that has cause to dread it is the corporation which shrinks from the light, and about the welfare of such corporations we need not be specially solicitous. The work of the Department of Commerce and Labor has been conditioned upon this theory, of securing fair treatment alike for labor and for capital.

The consistent policy of the National Government, so far as it has the power, should be to check the unscrupulous man, whether employer or employe; but to refuse to weaken individual initiative or to hamper or cramp the industrial development of the country. We recognize that this is a work of federalization, in which great corporations and labor unions have become factors of tremendous importance in all industrial centres. Hearty recognition is given the far-reaching, beneficent work which has been accomplished through both corporations and unions, and the line as between different corporations, as between different unions, is drawn as it is between different individuals; that is, it is drawn on conduct, the effort being to treat both organized capital and organized labor alike; asking nothing save that the interest of each shall be brought into harmony with the interest of the general public, and that the conduct of each shall conform to the fundamental rules of obedience to law, of individual freedom, and of justice and fair dealing toward all. Whenever either corporation, labor union, or individual disregards the law or acts in a spirit of arbitrary and tyrannous interference with the rights of others, whether corporations or individuals, then where the Federal Government has jurisdiction it will see to it that the misconduct is stopped, paying not the slightest heed to the position or power of the corporation, the union or the individual, but only to one vital fact—that is, the question whether or not the conduct of the individual or aggregate of individuals is in accordance with the law of the land. Every man must be guaranteed his liberty and his right to do as he likes with his property or his labor, so long as he does not infringe the rights of others. No man is above the law and no man is below it; nor do we ask any man's permission when we require him to obey it. Obedience to the law is demanded as a right; not asked as a favor.

We have cause as a nation to be thankful for the steps that have been so successfully taken to put these principles into effect. The progress has been by evolution, not by revolution. Nothing radical has been done; the action has been both moderate and resolute. Therefore the work will stand. There shall be no backward step. If in the working of the laws it proves desirable that they shall at any point be expanded or amplified, the amendment can be made as its desirability is shown. Meanwhile they are being administered with judgment, but with insistence upon obedience to them; and their need has been emphasized in signal fashion by the events of the past year.

Government Receipts and Expenditures.

From all sources, exclusive of the postal service, the receipts of the Government for the last fiscal year aggregated $560,396,674. The expenditures for the same period were $500,093,007, the surplus for the fiscal year being $54,257,667. The indications are that the surplus for the present fiscal year will be very small, if indeed there be any. Should this decrease continue at the same ratio throughout the fiscal year, the surplus would be reduced by, approximately, thirty million dollars. Should the revenue from customs suffer much further decrease during the fiscal year, the surplus would vanish. A large surplus is certainly undesirable. Two years ago the war taxes were taken off with the express intention of equalizing the governmental receipts and expenditures, and though the first year thereafter still showed a surplus, it now seems likely that a substantial equality of revenue and expenditure will be attained. Such being the case, it is of great moment both to exercise care and economy in appropriations, and to scan sharply any change in our fiscal revenue system which may reduce our income. The need of strict economy in our expenditures is emphasized by the fact that we can not afford to be parsimonious in providing for what is essential to our national well-being. Careful economy wherever possible will alone prevent our income from falling below the point required in order to meet our genuine needs.

Needs of financial situation.

The integrity of our currency is beyond question, and under present conditions it would be unwise and unnecessary to attempt a reconstruction of our entire monetary system. The same liberty should be granted the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit customs receipts as is granted him in the deposit of receipts from other sources. In my message of Dec. 2, 1902, I called attention to certain defects in our financial situation, and I again ask the consideration of the Congress for these questions.

Conference between gold-standard and silver-standard countries.

During the last session of the Congress, at the suggestion of a joint note from the Republic of Mexico and the Imperial Government of China, and in harmony with an act of the Congress appropriating $25,000 to pay the expenses thereof, a commission was appointed to confer with the principal European countries, in the hope that some plan might be devised whereby a fixed rate of exchange could be assured between the gold-standard countries and the silver-standard countries. This commission has filed its preliminary report, which has been made public. I deem it important that the commission be continued and that a sum of money be appropriated sufficient to pay the expenses of such investigation as it may deem necessary.

Merchant Marine.

A majority of our people desire that steps be taken in the interests of American shipping, so that we may once more resume our former position in the ocean carrying trade. But hitherto the differences of opinion as to the proper method of reaching this end have been so wide that it has proved impossible to secure the adoption of any particular scheme. Having in view these facts, I recommend that the Congress direct the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster General, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, associated with such a representation from the Senate and House of Representatives as the Congress in its wisdom may designate, to serve as a commission for the purpose of investigating and reporting to the Congress at its next session what legislation is desirable or necessary for the development of the American merchant marine and American commerce, and incidentally of a national ocean mail service of adequate auxiliary naval cruisers and naval reserves. While such a measure is desirable in any event, it is especially desirable at this time, in view of the fact that our present governmental contract for ocean mail with the American Line will expire in 1906. Our ocean mail act was passed in 1891. In 1895 our twenty-knot transatlantic mail line was equal to any foreign line. Since then the Germans have put on twenty-three-knot steamers, and the British have contracted for twenty-four-knot steamers. Our service should equal the best. If it does not, the commercial public will abandon it. If we are to stay in the business, it ought to be with a full understanding of the advantages to the country on one hand, and on the other with exact knowledge of the cost and proper methods of carrying it on. Moreover, lines of cargo ships are of even more importance than fast mail lines; save so far as the latter can be depended upon to furnish swift auxiliary cruisers in time of war. The establishment of new lines of cargo ships to South America, to Asia, and elsewhere would be much in the interest of our commercial expansion.

Immigration.

We cannot have too much immigration of the right kind, and we should have none at all of the wrong kind. The need is to devise some system by which undesirable immigrants shall be kept out entirely, while desirable immigrants may properly be distributed through the country. At present some districts which need immigrants have none; and in others, where the population is already congested, immigrants come in such numbers as to depress the conditions of life for those already there. During the last two years the immigration service at New York has been greatly improved, and the corruption and inefficiency which formerly obtained there have been eradicated. This service has just been investigated by a committee of New York citizens of high standing, Messrs. Arthur Ryerson, Lee K. Frankel, Eugene A. Philbin, Thomas W. Hynes, and Ralph Trautman. Their report deals with the whole situation at length, and concludes with certain recommendations for administrative and legislative action. It is now receiving the attention of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Investigation of Immigration Service at New York.

The special investigation of the subject of naturalization under the direction of the Attorney General and the consequent prosecutions, reveal a condition of affairs calling for the immediate attention of the Congress. Forgeries and perjuries of shameless and flagrant character have been perpetrated, not only in the dense centres of population, but throughout the country; and it is established beyond doubt that very many so-called citizens of the United States have no title whatever to that right, and are asserting and enjoying the benefits of the same through the grossest frauds. It is never to be forgotten that citizenship is, to quote the words recently used by the Supreme Court of the United States, an "inestimable heritage," whether it proceeds from birth within the country or is obtained by naturalization; and we poison the very sources of our national character and strength at the fountain if the privilege is claimed and exercised without right, and by means of fraud and corruption. The body politic can not be sound and healthy if many of its constituent members claim their standing through prostitution of the high right and calling of citizenship. It should mean something to become a citizen of the United States; and it is the process by which a man becomes a citizen that should be the point specially attacked in order to prevent fraud.

Naturalization Frauds.

The methods by which these frauds—now under full investigation with a view to meting out punishment and providing adequate remedies—are perpetrated include many variations of procedure by which false certificates of citizenship are forged in their entirety; or genuine certificates fraudulently or collusively obtained in blank are filled in by the criminal conspirators; or certificates are obtained on fraudulent statements as to the time of arrival and residence in this country; or imposition and substitution of another party for the real petitioner occur in court; or certificates are made the subject of barter and sale and transferred from the rightful holder to those not entitled to them; or certificates are forged by erasure of the original names and the insertion of the names of other persons not entitled to the same.

It is not necessary for me to refer here at large to the causes leading to this state of affairs. The desire for naturalization is heartily to be commended where it springs from a sincere and permanent intention to become citizens, and a real appreciation of the privilege. But it is a source of untold evil and trouble where it is traceable to selfish and dishonest motives, such as the effort by artificial and improper means, in wholesale fashion to create voters who are ready-made tools of corrupt politicians, or the desire to evade certain labor laws creating discriminations against alien labor. All good citizens, whether naturalized or native born, are equally interested in protecting our citizenship against fraud in any form, and on the same principle in affording every facility for naturalization to those who in good faith desire to share alike our privileges and our responsibilities.

The Federal grand jury lately in session in New York City dealt with this subject and made a presentment which states the situation briefly and forcibly and contains important suggestions for the consideration of the Congress. This presentment is included as an appendix to the report of the Attorney General.

In my last annual message, in connection with this subject, one of the due application of combinations of capital which are or may become injurious to the public, I recommended a special appropriation for the better enforcement of the anti-trust law as it now stands to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General. Accordingly, (by the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act of February 25, 1903, 32 Stat., 854, 904,) the Congress appropriated, for the purpose of enforcing the various Federal anti-trust and interstate-commerce laws, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General in the employment of special counsel and agents in the Department of Justice to conduct proceedings and prosecutions under said laws in the courts of the United States. I now recommend, as a matter of the utmost importance and urgency, the extension of the purposes of this appropriation, so that it may be available under the direction of the Attorney General, and until used, for the due enforcement of the laws of the United States in general and especially the civil and criminal laws relating to public lands and the laws relating to public lands and the laws relating to postal crimes and offenses and the subject of naturalization. Recent investigations have shown a deplorable state of affairs in these three matters of vital concern. By various frauds and by forgeries and perjuries, thousands of acres of the public domain, including lands of the most valuable character, have been dishonestly acquired. It is hardly necessary to urge the importance of recovering these dishonest acquisitions, taken from the people, and of promptly and duly punishing the offenders. I speak in another part of this message of the widespread crimes by which the sacred right of citizenship is falsely asserted and that inestimable heritage is perverted to base ends. By similar means—that is, through frauds, forgeries, and perjuries, and by shameless briberies—the laws relating to the proper conduct of the public service in general and to the due administration of the Post Office Department have been notoriously violated, and many indictments have been found, and the consequent prosecutions are in course of hearing or on the eve thereof. For the reasons thus indicated, and so that the Government may be prepared to take prompt and vigorous action to the greatest effect in the due penalties for such violations of law, and to this end may be furnished with sufficient instrumentalities and competent legal assistance for the investigations and trials which will be necessary at many different points in the country, I urge upon the Congress the necessity of making the said appropriation available for immediate use for all such purposes, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General.

Public-land frauds.

Extension recommended of purposes of appropriation for enforcing trust and interstate-commerce laws.

Steps have been taken by the State Department looking to the making of bribery an extraditable offense with foreign powers. The need of more effective treaties covering this crime is manifest. The exposures and prosecutions of official corruption in St. Louis, Mo., and other cities and States have resulted in a number of givers and takers of bribes becoming fugitives in foreign lands. Bribery has not been included in extradition treaties heretofore, as the necessity for it has not arisen. While there may have been as much official corruption in former years, there has been more developed and brought to light in the immediate past than in the preceding century of our country's history. It should be the policy of the United States to leave no place on earth where a corrupt man fleeing from this country can rest in peace. There is no reason why bribery should not be included among the treaties for extraditable crime. The recent amended treaty with Mexico, whereby this crime was put in the list of extraditable offenses, has established a salutary precedent in this regard. Under this treaty the State Department has asked and the consequent extradition of one of the St. Louis bribe-givers.

Need for treaties making bribery extraditable.

There can be no crime more serious than bribery. Other offenses violate one law while corruption strikes at the foundation of all law. Under our form of government all authority is vested in the people and by them delegated to those who represent them in official capacity. There can be no offense heavier than that of him in whom such a sacred trust has been reposed, who sells it for his own gain and enrichment; and of no man is the baseness of the bribe giver. He is worse than the thief, for the thief robs the individual, while the corrupt official plunders an entire city or State. He is as wicked as the murderer, for the murderer may only take one life against the law, but the corrupt official and the man who corrupts the official alike aim at the assassination of the commonwealth itself. Government of the people, by the people, for the people will perish from the face of the earth if bribery is tolerated. The given and taker of bribes stand on an evil pre-eminence of infamy. The exposure and punishment of public corruption are an honor to a nation, not a disgrace. The shame lies in toleration, not in correction. No city or State, still less the Nation, can be injured by the enforcement of law. As long as public plunderers when detected can find a haven of refuge in any foreign land and avoid punishment, just so long encouragement is given them to continue their practices. If we fail to do all that in us lies to stamp out corruption we cannot escape our share of responsibility for the guilt. The first requisite of successful self-government is unflinching enforcement of the law and the cutting out of corruption.

For several years the rapid development of Alaska and the establishment of growing American interests in regions theretofore unsurveyed and imperfectly known brought into prominence the urgent necessity of a practical demarcation of the boundaries between the jurisdictions of the United States and Great Britain. Although the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, the provisions of which were copied in the treaty of 1867, whereby Russia conveyed Alaska to the United States, was positive as to the control, first by Russia and later by the United States, of a strip of territory along the continental mainland from the western shore of Portland Canal to Mount St. Elias, following and surrounding the indentations of the coast, and including the islands to the westward, its description of the landward margin of the strip was indefinite, resting on the supposed existence of a continuous ridge or range of mountains skirting the coast, as figured in the charts of the early navigators. It had at no time been possible for either party in interest to lay down, under the authority of the treaty, a line so obviously exact according to its provisions as to command the assent of the other. For nearly three-fourths of a century the absence of tangible local interests demanding the exercise of positive jurisdiction on either side of the border left the question dormant. In 1878 questions of revenue administration on the Stikine River led to the establishment of a provisional demarcation, crossing the channel between two high peaks on either side, about twenty-four miles above the river mouth. In 1899 similar questions growing out of the extraordinary development of mining interests in the region about the head of Lynn Canal brought about a temporary modus vivendi, by which a convenient separation was made along watershed divides of the White and Chilkoot Passes and the creek north of Klukwan of the Klehini River. These partial and tentative adjustments could not, in the very nature of things, be satisfactory or lasting. A permanent disposition of the matter became imperative.

Alaskan Boundary.

Repeated attempts to reach an understanding through a joint high Commission, followed by prolonged negotiations conducted in an amicable spirit, a convention between the United States and Great Britain was signed January 24, 1903, providing for an examination of the subject by a mixed tribunal of six members, three on a side, with a view to its final disposition. Ratifications were exchanged on March 3 last, whereupon the two Governments appointed their respective members. Those on behalf of the United States were Elihu Root, Secretary of War; Henry Cabot Lodge, a Senator of the United States, and George Turner, ex-Senator of the United States; while Great Britain named the Right Honorable Lord Alverstone, Lord Chief Justice of England; Sir Louis Amable Jetté, K. C. M. G., retired Judge of the Supreme Court of Quebec, and A. B. Aylesworth, K. C., of Toronto. This tribunal met in London on September 3, under the presidency of Lord Alverstone. The proceedings were expeditious, and marked by a friendly and conscientious spirit. The respective cases, counter cases, and arguments presented the issues clearly and fully. On the 20th of October a majority of the tribunal reached and signed an agreement on all the questions submitted by the terms of the convention. By this award the right of the United States to the control of a continuous strip or border of the mainland shore, skirting all the tidewater inlets and indentities of the coast, is confirmed; the entrance to Portland Canal (concerning which legitimate doubt appeared) is defined as passing by Tongass Inlet and to the northwestward of Pearse Island; the line is drawn from the head of Portland Canal to the fifty-sixth degree of north latitude; and the interior border line of the strip is fixed by lines connecting certain mountain summits lying between Portland Canal and Mount Wrangell, and running along the crest of the divide separating the coast slope from the inland watershed at the only part of the frontier where the drainage ridge approaches the coast within the distance of ten marine leagues stipulated by the treaty as the extreme width of the strip around the heads of Lynn Canal and its branches.

While the line so traced follows the provisional demarcation of 1878 at the crossing of the Stikine River, and that of 1899 at the summits of the White and Chilkoot Passes, it runs much farther inland from the Klehini than the temporary line of the later modus vivendi, and leaves the entire mining district of the Porcupine River and Glacier Creek within the jurisdiction of the United States.

The settlement is satisfactory in every way. It is of great material advantage to our people in the Far Northwest. It has removed from the field of discussion and possible danger a question liable to become more acutely accentuated with each passing year. Finally, it has furnished a striking proof of the fairness and good will with which two friendly nations can approach and determine issues involving national sovereignty and by their nature incapable of submission to a third power for adjudication.

The award is self-executing on the vital points. To make it effective as regards the others, it only remains for the two Governments to appoint, each on its own behalf, one or more scientific experts, who shall, with all convenient speed, proceed together to lay down the boundary line in accordance with the decision of the majority of the tribunal. I recommend that the Congress make adequate provision for the appointment, compensation, and expenses of the members to serve on this joint boundary commission on the part of the United States.

It will be remembered that during the second session of the last Congress Great Britain, Germany, and Italy formed an alliance for the purpose of blockading the ports of Venezuela and using such other means of pressure as would secure a settlement of claims due, as they alleged, to their subjects. The employment of force for the collection of these claims was terminated by an agreement brought about through the offices of the diplomatic representatives of the United States at Caracas and the Government at Washington, whereby, pending a submission which was bound to cause increasing friction, and which jeopardized the peace of the continent. Under this agreement Venezuela agreed to set apart a certain percentage of the customs receipts of two of her ports for application to the payment of what over obligations might be ascertained by mixed commissions appointed for that purpose to be due from her not only to the three powers already mentioned, whose proceedings against her had resulted in a state of war, but also to the United States, France, Spain, Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, and Mexico, who had not employed force for the collection of the claims alleged to be due to certain of their citizens.

Claims against Venezuela.

A demand was then made by the so-called blockading powers that the sums ascertained to be due to their citizens by such mixed commissions should be accorded payment in full before anything was paid upon the claims of any of the so-called peace powers. Venezuela, on the other hand, insisted that all her creditors should be paid upon a basis of exact equality. During the efforts to adjust this dispute it was suggested by the powers in interest that it should be referred to me for decision, but I was clearly of the opinion that a far wiser course would be to submit the question to the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague. It seemed to me to offer an admirable opportunity to advance the practice of the peaceful settlement of disputes between nations and secure for The Hague Tribunal a memorable increase of its practical importance. The nations interested in the controversy were so numerous and in many instances so powerful as to make it evident that beneficent results would follow from their appearance at the same time before the bar of that august tribunal of peace.

Our hopes in that regard have been realized. Russia and Austria are represented in the persons of the learned and distinguished jurists who compose the Tribunal, while Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, Mexico, the United States, and Venezuela are represented by their respective agents and counsel. Such an imposing concourse of nations presenting their claims to and invoking the decision of that high court of international justice and international peace can hardly fail to secure a like submission of many future controversies. The nations now appearing there will find it far easier to do so a second time, while no second nation can imagine its just pride will be lessened by following the example now presented. This triumph of the principle of international arbitration is a subject of warm congratulation, and offers a happy augury for the peace of the world.

Meeting of Interparliamentary Union for International Arbitration.

There seems good ground for the belief that there has been a real growth among the civilized nations of a sentiment which will permit a gradual substitution of other methods than the method of war in the settlement of disputes. It is not pretended that we as yet, or we are near a position in which it will be possible wholly to prevent war, or that a just regard for national interest and honor will in all cases permit of the settlement of international disputes by arbitration; but by a mixture of prudence and firmness with wisdom we think it is possible to do away with much of the provocation and excuse for war, and at least in many cases to substitute some other and more rational method for the settlement of disputes. The Hague Court offers so good an example of what can be done in the direction of such settlement that it should be encouraged in every way.

Further steps should be taken. In President McKinley's annual message of Dec. 5, 1898, he made the following recommendation:

"The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire in common with most civilized nations to reduce to the lowest possible point the damage sustained in time of war by peaceable trade and commerce. It is true we may suffer in such cases less than other communities, but all nations are damaged more or less by the state of uneasiness and apprehension into which an outbreak of hostilities throws the entire commercial world. It should be our object, therefore, to minimize so far as practicable, this inevitable loss and disturbance. This purpose can probably best be accomplished by an international agreement to regard all private property at sea as exempt from capture or destruction by the forces of belligerent powers. The United States Government has for many years advocated this humane and beneficent principle, and is now in a position to recommend it to other powers without the imputation of selfish motives. I therefore suggest for your consideration that the Executive be authorized to correspond with the Governments of the principal maritime powers with a view of incorporating into the permanent law of civilized nations the principle of the exemption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture or destruction by belligerent powers."

Exemption of private property at sea from capture by belligerent powers.

I cordially renew this recommendation.

The Supreme Court, speaking on Dec. 11, 1899, through Peckham, Jr., said:

"It is we think, historically accurate to say that this Government has always been, in its views, among the most advanced of the Governments of the world in favor of mitigating, as to all non-combatants, the hardships and horrors of war. To accomplish that object it has always advocated those rules which would in most cases do away with the right to capture the private property of an enemy on the high seas."

I advocate this as a matter of humanity and morals. It is anachronistic when private property is respected on land that it should not be respected at sea. Moreover, it should be borne in mind that abiding by such a rule would in practice work out to the benefit of the stronger naval power, and would be a check upon the capture of private property at sea by privateers. Under present conditions the enormous volume of our commerce would be at the mercy of a few scattered cruisers of the enemy, and the immunity of private property at sea would be a powerful incentive to the building of our navy.

Advancement of cause of international arbitration.

Finally, it is a matter of the utmost importance that the principle of arbitration should be recognized as the proper solution for many controversies arising between nations. Our own country has been a party to many such controversies, and has shown its sincere belief in the wisdom of the principle. Our submission to arbitration has been cheerful and complete, and we have scrupulously carried out the awards rendered. We have a right to ask that we be treated as we have treated others. It is earnestly to be hoped that we may soon see a general arbitration treaty made between the leading nations of the world. Pending the consummation of such a treaty, we should endeavor to secure the settlement of specific cases in this way. Especially should we seek to minimize the chance of war between our own people and those of our neighbors. Arbitration is the only method which can be adopted to settle international disputes without the shedding of blood, and it is the duty of every nation to endeavor to render its use permanent.

Relations with Turkey.

Early in July, having received intelligence, which happily turned out to be erroneous, of the assassination of our Vice Consul at Beirut, I dispatched a small squadron to that port for such service as might be found necessary on arrival. Although the attempt on the life of our Vice Consul had not been successful, yet the outrage was symptomatic of a state of disorder which demanded instant and immediate attention. The arrival of the vessels had the happiest result. A feeling of security at once took the place of the former alarm and disquiet; our officers were cordially welcomed by the consular body and the leading merchants, and ordinary business resumed its activity. The Government of the Sultan gave a considerate hearing to the representations of our Minister, the official who was regarded as responsible for the disturbed condition of affairs was removed. Our relations with the Turkish Government remain friendly; our claims founded on inequitable treatment of some of our schools and missions appear to be in process of amicable adjustment.

The signing of a new commercial treaty with China, which took place at Shanghai on the 8th of October, is a cause for satisfaction. This act, the result of long discussion and negotiation, places our commercial relations with the great Oriental Empire on a more satisfactory footing than they have ever heretofore enjoyed. It provides not only for the ordinary rights and privileges of diplomatic and consular officers, but also for an important extension of our commerce by increased facility of access to Chinese ports, and for the relief of trade by the removal of some of the obstacles which have embarrassed it in the past. The Chinese Government engages, on fair and equitable conditions, which will probably be accepted by the principal commercial nations, to abandon the levy of "likin" and other transit dues throughout the Empire, and to introduce other desirable administrative reforms. Larger facilities are to be given to our citizens who desire to carry on mining enterprises in China. We have secured for our missionaries a valuable privilege, the recognition of their right to rent and lease in perpetuity such property as their religious societies may need in all parts of the empire. And, what was an indispensable condition for the advance and development of our commerce in Manchuria, China, by treaty with us, has ceased to foreign commerce the cities of Mukden, the capital of the Province of Manchuria, and Antung, an important port on the Yalu River, on the road to Korea. The full measure of development which our commerce may rightfully expect can hardly be realized until a settlement of the present abnormal state of things in the empire; but the foundation for such development has at last been laid.

Relations with China.

I call your attention to the reduced cost in maintaining the Consular Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, as shown in the annual report of the Auditor for the State and other departments, as compared with the year previous. For the year under consideration the excess of expenditures over receipts on account of the Consular Service amounted to $326,126.12, as against $590,972.50 for the year ended June 30, 1902, and $147,040.16 for the year ended June 30, 1901. This is the best showing in this respect for the Consular Service for the past fourteen years, and the reduction in the cost of the service to the Government has been made in spite of the fact that the expenditures for the year in question were more than $20,000 greater than for the previous year.

Reduction in cost of maintaining Consular Service.

The rural free-delivery service has been steadily extended. The attention of the Congress is asked to the question of the compensation of the letter carriers and clerks engaged in the Postal Service, especially on the numerous rural free-delivery routes. More routes have been installed since the 1st of July last than in any like period in the department's history. While due regard to economy must be kept in mind in the establishment of new routes, yet the extension of the rural free-delivery system must be continued, for reasons of sound public policy. No Governmental movement of recent years has resulted in greater benefit to the people of the country districts. Rural free delivery, taken in connection with the telephone, the bicycle, and the trolley, accomplishes much toward lessening the isolation of farm life and making it brighter and more attractive, while immediate part the lack of just such facilities as these has driven many of the more active and restless young men and women from the farms to the cities; for they rebelled at loneliness and lack of mental companionship. The unhealthy and undesirable growth of the cities to grow at the expense of the country; and rural free delivery is not only a good thing in itself, but is good because it is one of the causes which check this unwholesome tendency toward the urban concentration of our population at the expense of the country districts. It is for the same reason that we sympathize with and approve of the policy of building good roads. The movement for good roads is one fraught with the greatest benefit to the country districts.

Rural Free-delivery Service.

Good roads.

I trust that the Congress will continue to favor in all proper ways the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. This exposition commemorates the Louisiana purchase which was the first great step in the expansion which made us a continental Nation. The expedition of Lewis and Clark across the continent followed thereupon, and marked the beginning of the process of exploration and colonization which thrust our National boundaries to the Pacific. The acquisition of the Oregon country, including the present States of Oregon and Washington, was of the utmost importance in our history; first giving us our place on the Pacific seaboard, and making ready the way for our ascendency in the commerce of the greatest of the oceans. The centennial of our establishment upon the Western coast by the expedition of Lewis and Clark is to be celebrated at Portland, Oregon, by an exposition in the Summer of 1905, and this event should receive recognition and support from the National Government.

Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Lewis and Clark Exposition.

I call your special attention to the Territory of Alaska. The country is developing rapidly, and it has an assured future. The mineral wealth is great and has as yet hardly been tapped.

Development of Alaska.

The rapid development of the mineral resources of the Territory of Alaska renders it most important that the public lands therein should be administered with a view to securing the largest practicable disposition of the public lands to actual settlers who will build permanent homes upon them, and to secure the permanence of the timber supply for irrigation. Much progress in forestry has been made during the past year. The necessity for perpetuating our forest resources, whether in public or private hands, is recognized now as never before. The demand for forest reserves has become insistent in the West because the West must use the water, wood, and Summer range which only such reserves can supply. Progressive lumbermen are striving, through forestry, to give their business permanence. Other great business interests are awakening to the need of forest preservation as a business matter. The Government's forest work should receive from the Congress hearty support, and especially support adequate for the protection of the forest reserves against fire. The forest-reserve policy of the Government has passed beyond the experimental stage and has reached a condition where scientific methods are essential to its successful prosecution. The administrative features of forest reserve are at present unsatisfactory, being divided between three bureaus of two departments. It is, therefore, recommended that all matters pertaining to forest reserves, except those involving or pertaining to land titles, be consolidated in the Bureau of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture.

Alaskan salmon fisheries.

Hawaii.

Removal of fences about unlawful inclosures of public lands.

Necessity for revision of public-land laws.

Irrigation.

Preservation of forests.

The cotton-growing States have recently been invaded by a weevil that has done much damage and threatens the entire cotton industry. I suggest to the Congress the prompt enactment of such remedial legislation as its judgment may approve.

Cotton weevil.

In granting patents to foreigners the proper course for this country to follow is to give the same advantages to foreigners here that the countries in which these foreigners dwell accord to our citizens; that is, to extend the benefits of our patent laws on inventions and the like to the citizens of those countries which extend like benefits to our citizens.

Patents to foreigners.

During the fiscal year ended June 30 last 29,598 persons were appointed through competitive examinations under the civil service rules. This was 12,672 more than during the preceding year, and 60 per cent. of those who were passed the examinations. This abnormal growth was largely occasioned by the extension of classification to the rural free-delivery service and the appointment last year of over 9,000 rural carriers. A revision of the civil service rules took effect on April 15 last, which has greatly improved their operation. The completion of the reform of the civil service is recognized by good citizens everywhere as a matter of the highest public importance, and the success of the merit system largely depends upon the effective enforcement of the rules and the machinery provided for their enforcement. A very gratifying spirit of friendly co-operation exists in all the departments of the Government in the enforcement and uniform observance of both the letter and spirit of the civil service act. Executive orders of July 3, 1902; March 26, 1903, and July 8, 1903, require that appointments of all unclassified laborers, both in the departments at Washington and in the field service, shall be made with the assistance of the United States Civil Service Commission, under a system of registration to test the relative fitness of applicants for appointment or employment. This system is competitive, and is open to all citizens of the United States qualified in regard to age, physical ability, moral character, industry, and adaptability for manual labor; except that in case of veterans of the civil war the element of age is omitted. This system of appointment is distinct from the classified service and from the examinations therein under the Civil Service act and rules. Regulations in all thereof have been put in operation in several of the departments and are being gradually extended in other parts of the service. The results have been very satisfactory. Standards of significance have been checked by decreasing the number of unnecessary positions and by increasing the efficiency of the employes remaining.

Receipts of General Land Office.

Reclamation of arid lands.

Indian affairs.

Pensions.

Civil service.

Extension of civil service rules.

The Congress, as the result of a thorough investigation of the charities and reformatory institutions in the District of Columbia by a joint select committee of the two houses which made its report in March, 1903, created a Board of Charities for the District of Columbia, to consist of five residents of the District, appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, each for a term of three years, to serve without compensation. President Roosevelt appointed five men who had been active and prominent in the public charities of Washington, all of whom, upon taking office July 1, 1903, resigned from the different charities with which they had been connected. The members of the Board have been reappointed in successive years. The Board serves under the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The Board gave its first year to a careful and impartial study of the special problems before it and has continued that study each year in the light of the best practice in public charities elsewhere. Its recommendations in its annual reports to the Congress through the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the economical and efficient administration of the charitable and reformatories of the District of Columbia, as required by the act creating it, have been based upon the principles commended by the joint select committees of the Congress in its report of March, 1903, and approved by the Commissioners of public charities and make for the desired systematization and improvement of the affairs under its supervision. They are worthy of favorable consideration by the Congress.

Board of Charities for District of Columbia.

The effect of the laws providing a General Staff for the Army and for the effective use of the National Guard has been excellent. Great improvement has been made in the efficiency of our army in recent years. Such schools as those erected at Fort Leavenworth, Fort Riley and the institution of full maneuvre work accomplish satisfactory results. The good effect of these maneuvres upon the National Guard is marked and ample appropriation should be made to enable the guardsmen of the several States to share in this benefit. The Government should as soon as possible secure suitable permanent camp sites for military maneuvres in the various sections of the country. The service thereby rendered not only to the regular army but to the National Guard of the several States would be so great as to repay many times over the relatively small expense. We should not rest satisfied with what has been done, however. The only people who are contented with a system of promotion by mere seniority are those who are content to see the triumph of mediocrity over excellence. On the other hand a system which encouraged the exercise of social or political favoritism in promotions would be even worse. But it would seem wise to give a method of promotion from grade to grade in which the opinion of the higher officers of the service upon the candidates should be decisive upon the standing and promotion of the latter. Just such a system now obtains at West Point. The quality of each year's work determines the standing of that year's class, the man being dropped or graduated into the next class in the relative position which his military superiors decide he is warranted by his merit. In other words, ability, energy, fidelity, and all other similar qualities determine the rank of a man year after year in West Point, and his standing in the army when he graduates from West Point; but from that time on all effort to find which man is best or worst, and reward or punish him accordingly, is abandoned; no brilliancy, no amount of hard work, no eagerness in the performance of duty, can advance him; and no slackness or indifference that falls short of a court-martial can retard him. Until this system is changed we cannot hope that our officers will be of as high grade as we have a right to expect, considering the material upon which we draw. Moreover, when a man readers such service as Capt. Pershing rendered last Spring in the Moro campaign it ought to be possible to reward him without at once jumping him to the grade of Brigadier General.

The Army.

Shortly after the enunciation of that famous principle of American foreign policy now known as the "Monroe Doctrine," President Monroe, in a special message to Congress, on Jan. 30, 1824, spoke as follows: "The navy is the arm on which our Government will always derive most aid in support of our rights. Every power engaged in war will make the strength of our naval power, and, next to that of our ships of each class, their condition and the promptitude with which we may bring them into service, and will pay due consideration to that argument."

The Navy.

I heartily congratulate the Congress upon the steps it has taken in building up the American Navy. We cannot afford to stand still. We must go forward or backward. There must be no pause if we are to hold our own. We have

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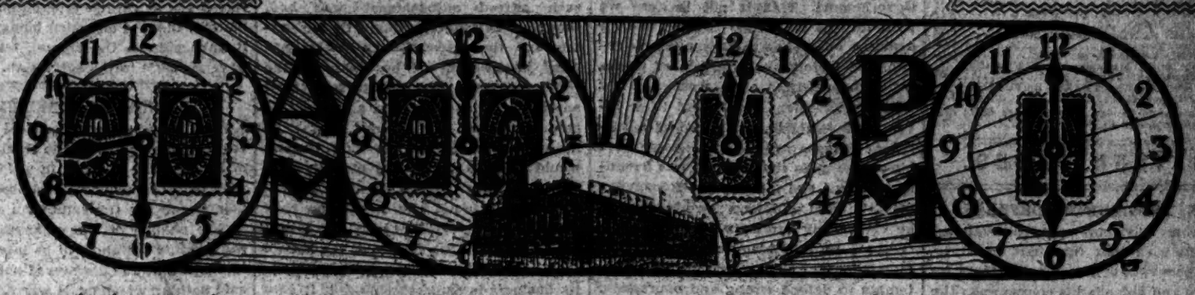

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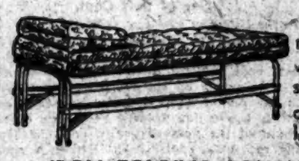
(Second Floor, Centre, 19th St.)

Folding Iron Couches



These Folding Couches are a most practical article of furniture, and will give entire satisfaction. They're simple in construction and easily and quickly placed in position. The following special is for to-day only:

IRON FOLDING COUCHES—made with a strong iron frame, with woven wire fabric—can be separated and used as two couches—complete mattress and wedge bolster, covered with good ticking. Special, 9.00
(Fifth Floor.)

Women's Imported Vests.
The Entire Stock of a Leading Firm at Extraordinarily Low Prices.

Scott Bros., 72 Franklin Street, this city, are retiring from business and to dispose of their stocks without delay they have made many remarkable concessions in price.

Every Vest in the lot was made in Switzerland. Each is of the finest lisle or cotton, with hand-embroidered trimming. Most of these Vests are low neck with no sleeves, and come in white, cream, ecru, pink, blue and black. Inasmuch as these Vests are nearly all samples, naturally a broad variety of assortments is offered. Many were made to be sold up to $2.00 each. Priced for to-day at 49c
(Main Floor, East of Escalator.)

Warm Wear for Little Ones.
Sacques, Drawer Leggins, Worsted Sweaters, Bootees and Wrappers at Special Prices.

The garments we mention below are cunningly made, and the color combinations and finish give them a smart and prepossessing appearance. You'll be delighted with the variety you have to choose from. Prices, too, are an attractive feature.

INFANTS' SACQUES of Daisy Cloth, solid colors, Pink and Blue, with crochet edge finish; special, 21c
INFANTS' SACQUES—Hand-made worsted Sacques in pretty Pink and Blue effects; special, 29c, 35c and 39c
INFANTS' KNITTED WORSTED BOOTEES, in a large variety of pretty effects in solid and combination of colors, at 15c, 17c, 19c, 25c, 29c, 39c, 49c, and up to 1.25
INFANTS' KNITTED WORSTED DRAWER LEGGINS, extra heavy stitch; special, 49c and 59c
INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S SWEATERS, all wool; knitted in dainty combinations; sizes 2 to 6 years, 98c, 1.10, 1.25
INFANTS' WRAPPERS of Daisy Cloth and Domet Flannel, in plain and stripe effects, border trimming, with crochet scallop edge finish; special, 59c, 75c, 98c

Extra Special.

CHILDREN'S RIBBED SHIRTS, Egyptian cotton, fleece lined, crochet silk edge finish; sizes 6 months to 3 years; regularly 19c; special, 12½c
(Second Floor, Centre.)

A Dozen Cable Pianos at Reduced Prices.

$250, including handsome stool to match.
$15.00 down and $7.00 monthly.

Almost everybody knows the Cable Piano. It is made by the Cable Company, the largest manufacturers of pianos and organs in the world. Hence the present offerings are exceptionally attractive.

12 pianos never used, but because of several changes of location on the floor of the Piano Rooms they have become slightly scarred or scratched in one or two places. A little varnish or polish will cover these blemishes.

Great Christmas Presents.

The cases are beautifully designed. Finely figured mahogany, antique oak and burled walnut. There is a beautiful singing quality of tone, a delicately responsive action. The Cable is a piano that will delight the most critical. These pianos are sold everywhere at $400. On sale to-day. Take your choice of any style.
(Fifth Floor.)

3,000 Flannel Waists

These Waists are made of Atlantic Woollen Mills superior quality flannel, and are in a broad variety of colors. Side effects with plaits and hemstitching. The workmanship is excellent. Price considered, these are unquestionably the very best bargains in Waists in many months. Very special at 95c
(Second Floor, Front.)

Wines and Liquors. Holiday Combination Offerings To-day.

1 Bottle	QUEEN QUALITY PORT	75	FOR 3.50
1 "	QUEEN QUALITY SHERRY	75	
1 "	IMPORTED ST. JULIEN	60	
1 "	1893 HENNESSY COGNAC	1 25	
1 "	MONTICELLO RYE	1 00	
1 "	OLD COLONY HOLLAND GIN	60	
	And One Flask of WILSON WHISKEY	4 95	
1 Bottle	IMPERIAL BALTIMORE RYE	1 00	FOR 5.00
1 "	IMPORTED PORT	90	
1 "	IMPORTED SHERRY	90	
1 "	1887 COGNAC	1 50	
1 "	BOWMORE SCOTCH	1 10	
1 "	MANHATTAN COCKTAILS	90	
	And One Flask of WILSON WHISKEY	6 30	

(4th Floor, Take 6th Ave. Elevators.)

Decorated Chinaware
Specially Recommended for Gift-giving.

CHOCOLATE POTS, SALAD BOWLS, SUGAR AND CREAM SETS, CAKE PLATES, COMB AND BRUSH TRAYS, CELERY TRAYS, CRACKER JARS, MAYONNAISE BOWLS AND PLATES, FANCY PLATES, CUPS AND SAUCERS, and thousands of other fancy pieces; all perfect China; rich decorations; regularly $1.00 and $2.00 each; to-day, 50c

Also These Holiday Suggestions:

$4.00 LAMPS, white decorated globe and central draught burner,	2.35	CONDENSED MILK HOLDERS,	25c
$7.00 CUT GLASS BOWLS, 8-inch,	4.50	30c CHINA SUGAR SIFTERS,	10c
$5.00 RICH CUT GLASS CELERY TRAYS,	3.90	50c SALAD BOWLS,	19c
$2.50 CUT GLASS OLIVE DISHES,	1.35	$3.50 ICE CREAM SETS,	1.95
$12.00 PIANO LAMPS, complete,	$6.75	$1.00 DECORATED CHINA CHOP DISHES,	50c
$2.50 FINE CHINA PUDDING DISHES,	1.25	40c to 65c CHINA CUPS AND SAUCERS,	25c
$1.00 to $1.50 COMB AND BRUSH TRAYS,	50c	FINE CHINA CUPS AND SAUCERS, all rich colored decorations with gold lace and tinsel borders; regularly 40c, 50c, 60c and 65c; special at each,	25c
20c SALAD PLATES,	10c		

(Third Floor, Front.)

Disturbances on Isthmus since 1846.

The following is a partial list of the disturbances on the Isthmus of Panama during the period in question as reported to us by our Consuls. It is not possible to give a complete list, and some of the reports that speak of "revolutions" must mean unsuccessful revolutions:

May 22, 1850.—Outbreak; two Americans killed. War vessel demanded to quell outbreak.
October, 1850.—Revolutionary plot to bring about independence of the Isthmus.
July 22, 1851.—Revolution in four southern provinces.
Nov. 14, 1851.—Outbreak at Chagres. Man-of-war requested for Chagres.
June 27, 1853.—Insurrection at Bogota, and consequent disturbance on Isthmus. War vessel demanded.
May 23, 1854.—Political disturbances; war vessel requested.
June 28, 1854.—Attempted revolution.
Oct. 24, 1854.—Independence of Isthmus demanded by provincial Legislature.
April, 1856.—Riot and massacre of Americans.
May 4, 1856.—Riot.
May 18, 1856.—Riot.
June 3, 1856.—Riot.
Oct. 2, 1856.—Conflict between two native parties. United States forces landed.
Dec. 16, 1858.—Attempted secession of Panama.
April, 1859.—Riots.
September, 1860.—Outbreak.
Oct. 4, 1860.—Landing of United States forces in consequence.
May 28, 1861.—Intervention of the United States forces required by Intendente.
Oct. 2, 1861.—Insurrection and civil war.
April 4, 1862.—Measures to prevent rebels crossing Isthmus.
June 13, 1862.—Mosquera's troops refused admittance to Panama.
March, 1865.—Revolution and United States troops landed.
August, 1865.—Riots; unsuccessful attempt to invade Panama.
March, 1866.—Unsuccessful revolution.
April, 1867.—Attempt to overthrow Government.
August, 1867.—Attempt at revolution.
July 5, 1868.—Revolution; provisional Government inaugurated.
August 29, 1868.—Revolution; provisional Government overthrown.
April, 1871.—Revolution; followed apparently by counter revolution.
April, 1873.—Revolution and civil war which lasted to October, 1875.
August, 1876.—Civil war which lasted until April, 1877.
July, 1878.—Rebellion.
December, 1878.—Revolt.
April, 1879.—Revolution.
June, 1879.—Revolution.
March, 1883.—Riot.
May, 1883.—Riot.
June, 1884.—Revolutionary attempt.
December, 1884.—Revolutionary attempt.
January, 1885.—Revolutionary disturbances.
March, 1885.—Revolution.
April, 1887.—Disturbance on Panama Railroad.
November, 1887.—Disturbance on line of canal.
January, 1889.—Riot.
January, 1895.—Revolution which lasted until April.
March, 1895.—Incendiary attempt.
October, 1899.—Revolution.
February, 1900, to July, 1900.—Revolution.
January, 1901.—Revolution.
July, 1901.—Revolutionary disturbances.
September, 1901.—City of Colon taken by rebels.
March, 1902.—Revolutionary disturbances.
July, 1902.—Revolution.

The above is only a partial list of the revolutions, rebellions, insurrections, riots, and other outbreaks that have occurred during the period in question; yet they number 53 for the fifty-seven years. It will be noted that one of them lasted for nearly three years before it was quelled; another for nearly a year. In short, the experience of over half a century has shown Colombia to be utterly incapable of keeping order on the Isthmus. Only the active interference of the United States has enabled her to preserve as much as a semblance of sovereignty. Had it not been for the exercise by the United States of the police power in her interest, her connection with the Isthmus would have been sundered long ago. In 1856, in 1860, in 1873, in 1885, in 1901, and again in 1902, sailors and marines from United States warships were forced to land in order to patrol the Isthmus, to protect life and property, and to see that the transit across the Isthmus was kept open. In 1861, in 1862, in 1885, and in 1900, the Colombian Government asked that the United States Government would land troops to protect its interests and maintain order on the Isthmus. Perhaps the most extraordinary comment is that which has just been received, and which runs as follows:

"Knowing that revolution has already commenced in Panama (an eminent Colombian) says that if the Government of the United States will land troops to preserve Colombian sovereignty and the transit, if requested by Colombian Chargé d'Affaires, this Government will declare martial law, and, by virtue of vested constitutional authority, when public order is disturbed, will approve by decree the ratification of the canal treaty as signed; or, if the Government of the United States prefers, will call extra session of the Congress with new and friendly members May to approve the treaty. [An eminent Colombian] has the perfect confidence of Vice President, he says, and if it became necessary will go to the Isthmus or send representative there to adjust matters along above lines to the satisfaction of the people there."

This dispatch is noteworthy from two standpoints. Its offer of immediately guaranteeing the treaty to us is in sharp contrast with the positive and contemptuous refusal of the Congress which has just closed its sessions to consider favorably such a treaty; it shows that the Government which made the treaty really had absolute control over the situation, but did not choose to exercise this control. The dispatch further calls on us to restore order and secure Colombian supremacy on the Isthmus from which the Colombian Government has just by its action decided to bar us by preventing the construction of the canal.

The control, in the interest of the commerce and traffic of the whole civilized world, of the means of undisturbed transit across the Isthmus of Panama has become of transcendent importance to the United States. We have repeatedly exercised this control by intervening in the course of domestic dissension, and by protecting the territory from foreign invasion.

Importance to United States of control of means of undisturbed transit across Isthmus.

In 1863 Mr. Everett assured the Peruvian Minister that we should not hesitate to maintain the neutrality of the Isthmus in the case of war between Peru and Colombia. In 1864 Colombia, which has always been vigilant to avail itself of the privileges conferred by the treaty, expressed its expectation that in the event of war between Peru and Spain the United States would carry into effect the guarantee of neutrality. There have been few administrations of the State Department in which this treaty has not, either by the one side or the other, been used as a basis of more or less important demands. It was said by Mr. Fish in 1871 that the Department of State had reason to believe that an attack upon Colombian sovereignty on the Isthmus had, on several occasions, been averted by warning from this Government. In 1885, when Colombia was under the menace of hostilities from Italy in the Cerruti case, Mr. Bayard expressed the serious concern that the United States could not but feel that a European power should resort to force against a sister republic of this hemisphere, as to the sovereign and uninterrupted use of a part of whose territory we are guarantors under the solemn faith of a treaty.

The above recital of facts establishes beyond question: First, that the United States has for over half a century patiently and in good faith carried out its obligations under the treaty of 1846; second, that when for the first time it became possible for Colombia to do anything in requital of the services thus repeatedly rendered to it for fifty-seven years by the United States, the Colombian Government peremptorily and offensively refused thus to do its part, even though to do so would have been to its advantage and immeasurably to the advantage of the State of Panama, at that time under its jurisdiction; third, that throughout this period revolutions, riots, and factional disturbances of every kind have occurred one after the other in almost uninterrupted succession, some of them lasting for months and even for years, while the central Government was unable to put them down or to make peace with the rebels; fourth, that these disturbances instead of showing any sign of abating have tended to grow more numerous and more serious in the immediate past; fifth, that the control of Colombia over the Isthmus of Panama could not be maintained without the armed intervention and assistance of the United States. In other words, the Government of Colombia, though wholly unable to maintain order on the Isthmus, has nevertheless declined to ratify a treaty the conclusion of which opened the only chance to secure its own stability and to guarantee permanent peace on, and the construction of a canal across, the Isthmus.

Under such circumstances the Government of the United States would have been guilty of folly and weakness, amounting in their sum to a crime against the Nation, had it acted otherwise than it did when the revolution of Nov. 3 last took place in Panama. This great enterprise of building the interoceanic canal cannot be held up to gratify the whims, or out of respect to the governmental impotence, or to the even more sinister and evil political peculiarities, of people who, though they dwell afar off, yet, against the wish of the actual dwellers on the Isthmus, assert an unreal supremacy over the territory. The possession of a territory fraught with such peculiar capacities as the Isthmus in question carries with it obligations to mankind. The course of events has shown that this canal cannot be built by private enterprise, or by any other nation than our own; therefore, it must be built by the United States.

Every effort has been made by the Government of the United States to persuade Colombia to follow a course which was essentially not only to our interests and to the interests of the world, but to the interests of Colombia itself. These efforts have failed; and Colombia, by her persistence in repulsing the advances that have been made, has forced us, for the sake of our own honor, and of the interest and well-being, not merely of our own people, but of the people of the Isthmus of Panama, and the people of the civilized countries of the world, to take decisive steps to bring to an end a condition of affairs which had become intolerable. The new Republic of Panama immediately offered to negotiate a treaty with us. This treaty I herewith submit. By it our interests are better safeguarded than in the treaty with Colombia which was ratified by the Senate at its last session. It is better in its terms than the treaties offered to us by the Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. At last the right to begin this great undertaking is made available. Panama has done her part. All that remains is for the American Congress to do its part, and forthwith this Republic will enter upon the execution of a project of colossal in its size and of well-nigh incalculable possibilities for the good of this country and the nations of mankind.

Submission of treaty with new Republic of Panama.

By the provisions of the treaty the United States guarantees and will maintain the independence of the Republic of Panama. There is granted to the United States in perpetuity the use, occupation, and control of a strip ten miles wide and extending three nautical miles into the sea at either terminal, with all lands lying outside of the zone necessary for the construction of the canal or for its auxiliary works, and with the islands in the Bay of Panama. The cities of Panama and Colon are not embraced in the canal zone, but the United States assumes their sanitation and, in case of need, the maintenance of order therein; the United States enjoys within the granted limits all the rights, power, and authority which it would possess were it the sovereign of the territory to the exclusion of the exercise of sovereign rights by the republic. All railway and canal property rights belonging to Panama and needed for the canal pass to the United States, including any property of the respective companies in the cities of Panama and Colon; the works, property, and personnel of the canal and railways are exempted from taxation as well in the cities of Panama and Colon as in the canal zone and its dependencies. Free immigration of the personnel and importation of supplies for the construction and operation of the canal are granted. Provision is made for the use of military force and the building of fortifications by the United States for the protection of the transit. In other details, particularly as to the acquisition of the interests of the New Panama Canal Company and the Panama Railway by the United States and the condemnation of private property for the uses of the canal, the stipulations of the Hay-Hegan treaty are closely followed, while the compensation to be given for these enhanced grants remains the same, being $10,000,000 payable on exchange of ratifications; and, beginning nine years from that date, an annual payment of $250,000 during the life of the convention.

Provisions of treaty.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

White House, Dec. 7, 1903.

The Seeds of Knowledge

and instinct teach us to take care of our health. At the first attack of a cough or cold, cure it pleasantly, quickly, and effectually by using Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Sold by all druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute

Review of relations of United States Government to matter of transit across Isthmus of Panama.

Attorney General Speed, under date of Nov. 7, 1865, advised Secretary Seward as follows:

"From this treaty it cannot be supposed that New Granada invited the United States to become a party to the intestine troubles of that Government, nor did the United States become bound to take sides in the domestic broils of New Granada. The United States did guarantee New Granada in the sovereignty and property over the territory. This was as against other and foreign Governments."

"For four hundred years, ever since shortly after the discovery of this hemisphere, the canal across the Isthmus has been planned. For two score years it has been worried at. When made it is to last for the ages. It is to alter the geography of a continent and the trade routes of the world. We have shown by every treaty we have negotiated or attempted to negotiate with the peoples in control of the Isthmus and with foreign nations in reference thereto our consistent good faith in observing our obligations; on the one hand to the peoples of the Isthmus, and on the other hand to the civilized world whose commercial rights we are safeguarding and guarantee-ing by our action. We have done our duty to others in letter and in spirit, and we have shown the utmost forbearance in exacting our own rights.

"Last Spring, under the act above referred to, a treaty concluded between the representatives of the Republic of Colombia and of our Government was ratified by the Senate. This treaty was entered into at the urgent solicitation of the people of Colombia and after a body of experts appointed by our Government especially to go into the matter of the routes across the Isthmus had pronounced unanimously in favor of the Panama route. In drawing up this treaty every concession was made to the people and to the Government of Colombia. We were more than just in dealing with them. Our generosity was such as to make it a serious question whether we have not gone too far in their interest at the expense of our own; for in our scrupulous desire to pay all possible ways to her desires in drawing up the treaty we overshot the mark, and the Government of Colombia not merely repudiated it in the most offensive manner, but finally repudiated it in such a manner as to make it evident by the time the Colombian Congress adjourned that not the scantest hope remained of ever getting a satisfactory treaty from them. The Government of Colombia made the treaty, and yet when the Colombian Congress was called to ratify it the vote against ratification was unanimous. It does not appear that the Government made any real effort to secure ratification.

"Immediately after the adjournment of the Congress a revolution broke out in Panama. The people of Panama had long been discontented with the Republic of Colombia, and they had been kept quiet only by the prospect of the conclusion of the treaty, which was to them a matter of vital concern. When it became evident that the treaty was hopelessly lost, the people of Panama rose literally as one man. Not a shot was fired by a single man on the Isthmus in the interest of the Colombian Government. Not a life was lost in the accomplishment of the revolution. The Colombian troops stationed on the Isthmus, who had long been unpaid, made common cause with the people of Panama and with astonishing unanimity the new republic was started. The duty of the United States in the premises was clear. In strict accordance with the principles laid down by Secretaries Cass and Seward in the official documents above quoted, the United States gave notice that it would permit the landing of no expeditionary force, the arrival of which would mean chaos and destruction along the line of the railroad and of the proposed canal, and an interruption of transit as an inevitable consequence. The de facto Government of Panama was recognized in the following telegram to Mr. Ehrman:

"The people of Panama have, by apparently unanimous movement, dissolved their political connection with the Republic of Colombia and resumed their independence. When you are satisfied that a de facto Government, republican in form and without substantial opposition from its own people, has been established in the State of Panama, you will enter into relations with it as the responsible Government of the territory and look to it for all due action to protect the persons and property of citizens of the United States and to keep open the Isthmian transit, in accordance with the obligations of existing treaties governing the relations of the United States to that territory."

The Government of Colombia was notified of our action by the following telegram to Mr. Beaupré:

"The people of Panama having, by an apparently unanimous movement, dissolved their political connection with the Republic of Colombia and resumed their independence, and having adopted a Government of their own, republican in form, with which the Government of the United States of America has entered into relations, the President of the United States, in accordance with the ties of friendship which have so long and so happily existed between the respective nations, most earnestly commends to the Governments of Colombia and of Panama the peaceful and equitable settlement of all questions at issue between them. He holds that he is bound not merely by treaty obligations, but by the interests of civilization, to see that the peaceful traffic of the world across the Isthmus of Panama shall not longer be disturbed by a constant succession of unnecessary and wasteful civil wars."

When these events happened, fifty-seven years had elapsed since the United States had entered into its treaty with New Granada. During that time the Governments of New Granada and of its successor, Colombia, have been in a constant state of flux. The following is a partial list of the disturbances on the Isthmus of Panama during the period in question as reported to us by our Consuls. It is not possible to give a complete list, and some of the reports that speak of "revolutions" must mean unsuccessful revolutions:

Disturbances on Isthmus since 1846.

Course of United States.

Repudiation of treaty by Colombia.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 8, 1903.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE PRESIDENT'S DEFENSE.

The time will come when just-minded men will wish that that part of President ROOSEVELT'S message in which he explains and defends his course upon the Isthmus of Panama might be expunged from the National records. The sentiments he avows and the principles he lays down are flagrantly at war with a great, and, until this time, a growing body of sound National tradition, and with rules of conduct in international relations which have gained for us the respect of the world's lawgivers. No English Judge will ever quote from the President's utterances concerning Panama, as English Judges have repeatedly quoted from the opinions of our Supreme Court which have gradually built up the unassailable American doctrine of neutrality. In fact, between what the President now says and what former Presidents and Secretaries of State have said in respect to this identical matter, we are forced to make our choice. Adhering to one, we must reject the other. The doctrines of ROOSEVELT are incompatible with the doctrines of MARCY, of SEWARD, of FISH, of EVARTS, of CLEVELAND, and of a long line of Secretaries of State and of Presidents from the beginning of the Republic.

Yet the vision of President ROOSEVELT is so clouded and his reasoning processes so disturbed by the fires of his ambition to build the Isthmian Canal that he actually quotes official declarations of SEWARD and of Attorney General SPEED which are destructive of his own position. In 1865 Mr. SEWARD said that the treaty stipulations of 1846 were intended "to guarantee the Isthmus against seizure or invasion by a foreign Power only." That guarantee was effective until we ourselves violated it. It is impossible that this guarantee should have been given by us or accepted by Colombia with the understanding that we ourselves might seize or cause to be seized Colombian territory which we forbade all other foreign nations to invade. Attorney General SPEED says the same thing. It was, of course, always, everywhere, and by everybody understood that the guarantor laid upon itself the same inhibitions which it imposed upon other nations. Yet it is by our aid and support, if not actually by our procurement, that the Republic of Panama has been created. Had we not forbade Colombia to take any measures whatsoever for suppressing the revolt, it would very quickly have been put down. The President takes the astonishing view that the Government of Colombia was bound to ratify the Hay-Herran treaty. "It does not appear," he says, "that the Government made any real effort to secure ratification." As a co-ordinate part of the treaty-making power, the Colombian Senate had precisely the same right and authority to reject this treaty that our Senate had and exercised in rejecting the first Hay-Pauncefote treaty, negotiated as a substitute for the Clayton-Bulwer convention. The nations with which we have negotiated reciprocity treaties might retort upon President ROOSEVELT that he has not appeared to make any real effort to secure their ratification. Minister BEAUPRE has lately notified this Government that the treaty was rejected on its merits because it was not satisfactory to the Colombians. We may regret their decision, we cannot with propriety criticise it as an affront to us—certainly not as an affront that justified going to war with Colombia, which is practically what we have done.

In those portions of his annual message which he published some weeks ago, announcing that they had been stricken out, he set up the fantastic doctrine of international eminent domain. He reaffirms that doctrine in the message as actually sent to Congress:

> This great enterprise of building the interoceanic canal cannot be held up to gratify the whims, or out of respect to the Governmental impotence, or to the even more sinister and evil political peculiarities, of people who, though they dwell afar off, yet, against the wish of the actual dwellers on the Isthmus, assert an unreal supremacy over the territory. The possession of a territory fraught with such peculiar capacities as the Isthmus in question carries with it obligations to mankind.

If that doctrine is sound, its validity would not be in the least affected by the strength or weakness of the Power possessing the Isthmus. It would be just as valid against Germany as against Colombia. But any man who should insist that the President would have laid down and attempted to enforce this doctrine against a German Isthmus, as he has actually enforced it against a Colombian Isthmus, would be adjudged a lunatic. It is a doctrine to be held only by the powerful and enforced only against the feeble, a doctrine devoid of all sanction from right and justice, and deriving its sole authority from the possession of might to make it good. Never before have we professed these principles, until Mr. ROOSEVELT took the Executive chair. We have never had a President who applied them.

Mr. ROOSEVELT inserts in his message an impressive list of outbreaks and revolutions on the Isthmus. Upon some of these occasions, as he notes, we have landed troops and used force in making good our treaty guarantee. Why is it that two score or more revolutionary uprisings were put down, and only that of Nov. 3 succeeded? Was it not manifestly because in the revolution of Nov. 3 the power of the United States was for the first time used to shield the insurgents against the display of force by the Government? Was it not because we then for the first time took sides in a domestic quarrel on the Isthmus? No recitals of history, no citations of precedent, no principles of international law that the President can appeal to or invent and establish, will serve as a sufficient defense against the charge that his course upon the Isthmus was irregular, lawless, and unjust. Mr. ROOSEVELT feels the need of defense; in his message he elaborately attempts to formulate a defense. He fails because in the court of morals every man must fail who attempts to defend wrong and oppression.

THEORY AND FACT.

The President sees extraordinary possibilities and potencies in the Bureau of Corporations which is a division of the new Department of Commerce created by the law of February, 1903. The chief of this bureau has authority to call upon corporations engaged in inter-State commerce to disclose to him pretty much everything he may want to know about their capitalization and operations. It provides for publicity, which the President in his message says, "will tend to do away with ignorance and will afford facts of which intelligent action may be taken." In the judgment of the Executive this bureau will collect information which will enable "the Government to aid in strengthening our domestic and foreign markets, in perfecting our transportation facilities, in building up our merchant marine, in preventing the entrance of undesirable immigrants, in improving commerce and industrial conditions, and in bringing together on common ground those necessary partners in industrial progress—capital and labor." We can participate to best advantage in foreign trade only through the exercise of "constant watchfulness." It is the expectation of the President that the new department will "justify the expectation of its creators by the exercise of this watchfulness."

The President talks of the Bureau of Corporations as if it were a creative and productive agency, a piece of machinery that would add to the wealth and prosperity of the Nation. In fact, it is a mere bureau of supervision. Its chief sits by and takes notes while others work. It creates nothing but records, of which it will presently have tons upon tons, very few of which will ever be availed of for enlightenment and guidance. If Congress had the disposition to promote the extension of our foreign trade it could do it by very simple enactments. A knowledge of the capitalization and finances of inter-State corporations would be of no possible help to it in drawing the necessary bills. An open and candid examination of the schedules of the Dingley tariff by the Ways and Means Committee would in two hours disclose more ways of increasing our export trade than would be brought to light in forty years' poring over the reports prepared by the Bureau of Corporations.

The perfectly academic and perfunctory way in which the President writes of the work of this bureau is exhibited again in what he has to say about capital and labor. Wherever either corporations or labor unions disregard the law or act in an arbitrary and tyrannous spirit interfering with the rights of others, he declares, the Federal Government will stop the misconduct if it has jurisdiction. He continues: "Every man must be guaranteed his liberty and his right to do what he likes with his property or his labor, so long as he does not infringe upon the rights of others. No man is above the law, and no man is below it; nor do we ask any man's permission when we require him to obey it."

There never was a time in the history of the United States when these utterances would have sounded so hollow, so like a mocking travesty of the true Executive spirit in the face of outrageous and intolerable conditions. What is the "guarantee" of the right of every man "to do what he likes with his property or his labor" worth in a land where the guarantee is flouted and the right denied every day in the week? At the very time when the President penned this smug homily tens of thousands of Americans were deprived of their right to do business and to work. Throughout this year, upon the substantial achievements of which he congratulates the country, incalculable losses have been inflicted upon the people through the tyranny of labor unions, with the chief of some of the worst and most tyrannical of which the President is upon the friendliest terms. In hundreds of cases when an attempt has been made to enforce the guarantee of which he so glibly talks the attempt has been resisted by violence and human life has repeatedly been taken by the lawless abettors of union despotism.

Yet the President thinks the Nation has cause "to be thankful for the steps that have been so successfully taken" to put in practice the noble principles he enunciates.

THE INFINITESIMAL RECESS.

The fact that Secretary ROOT has advised the President that he may make the nominations of Gen. WOOD and the rest of the army officers in the inappreciable space of time assumed to exist between the end of the extra session and the beginning of the regular session, disposes one to await the reasoning by which such advice is sustained before condemning it. But on the face of the provisions of the Constitution it appears preposterous.

The Constitution says that Congress "shall meet at least once in every year." That is the regular session. The President may "on extraordinary occasions convene both houses, or either of them." That is the kind of session that began on the 9th of November. "Neither house during the session of Congress shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days." No such agreed adjournment was had, though it was eagerly sought by the Senate, and the extraordinary session expired because of the beginning of the regular session. The Senate sought an adjournment expressly to secure a recess in which nominations might be made, which, under the Constitution, would "expire at the end of their next session." They did not get the adjournment, and it is not easy to see how they get the recess. Undoubtedly the situation created by the failure of the Senate either to get an adjournment or to do its business is embarrassing, but it does not seem half so embarrassing as the assumption by the President that Congress is not in session when actually it is. The probability is that Mr. ROOT interprets Article II., Section 2, Paragraph 3, of the Constitution as referring to a recess of the Senate only; but there was no recess, even of the Senate alone, in the sense that the term is ordinarily used.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE FINANCES

Mr. ROOSEVELT is noncommittal as to the currency and indefinite as to the financial situation of the Government. The only specific recommendation he makes is that the Secretary of the Treasury be given the authority to deposit the receipts from customs as he can now deposit those from other sources. This is desirable, though in the present condition of the Treasury about as much is deposited with the banks as can be spared.

The President points out that the customs revenue has fallen off some $9,000,000 since the opening of the current fiscal year, and should it "suffer much further decrease during the fiscal year the surplus would vanish." He omits to mention that the expenditures have increased by nearly the same amount, and that there is little prospect of any change in that direction, as the appropriations for the year are already made. In the actual situation, "it is of great moment both to exercise care and economy in appropriations and to scan sharply any change in our fiscal system which may reduce our income." Presumably this is a warning to Congress not to rush rashly into a reduction of the protective tariff. The warning is hardly needed. If it were, it would be in order to remind the President that the reduction of extravagant taxes on trade tends to increase, not to diminish, the revenue.

Mr. ROOSEVELT practically dismisses the ship subsidy scheme. He drops some platitudes as to the popular desire that "steps" be taken that we may "once more resume our former position in the ocean-carrying trade," but no parsnips are buttered with such soft words. He urges that the whole matter be sent to dusty death in the pigeon holes of a special commission to consist of the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster General, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and sundry Representatives and Senators—these to report after the next Presidential election. This recommendation will give pain to the excellent junior Senator from Ohio.

STAG HUNTING.

How does Mr. HAINES, the President of the S. P. C. A., know that it is cruelty to animals to hunt a stag with hounds and horses? He says it is, and he has succeeded in getting a local representative of his society in New Jersey to agree with him and to threaten the promoters of a stag hunt in that State with the penalties of a statute forbidding the "capturing, tormenting, or overdriving" of any animal.

Everybody is familiar with the defense of fox hunting which sets forth that "the men like it, and the hounds like it, and blest if I don't think the fox likes it." But that is plainly sophistical. The fox is running for his life, and is torn to pieces at the end of the chase, with no other consolation than that he has had a run for his money or his life. On the other hand, this side of the Adirondacks nobody has any intention of killing or hurting the stag. It was represented to Mr. HAINES in this case that the stag in question had repeatedly been hunted and had never been injured. But he insisted that the animal underwent mental anguish, which it was his duty as a zoophile to avert. And, for the time at least, he averted it.

Now, we do not pretend to say with positiveness that the stag enjoys being hunted. We are even willing to admit that the first time he is hunted he probably does not, but views the hounds, out of the tail of his eye, with apprehension and alarm. But how can Mr. HAINES be sure that, after he has become used to it, and satisfied that, no harm to him is meant, he continues to suffer. He is out for a run, just as the dogs are, and there is no more reason, on the face of the thing, why the projectors of the hunt should be arrested for cruelty to the stag than for cruelty to the dogs. In fact, when a stag is cooped up in a paddock and not allowed a chance to exercise his natural gifts of running and leaping, it seems questionable whether, upon principles of general equity and benevolence, a mandamus ought not to lie against his owner for cruelty to animals in not letting him out for a run, just as such a writ ought to lie against the owners of dogs who coop them up in flats and give them no opportunity for air and exercise. Perhaps, however, the legal process that would best meet the case would be the issue of a temporary injunction against the stag hunters, with orders to appear and show cause why it should not be made permanent. That would give scope for the argument of the question, and thus be far preferable to the question-begging method adopted by the President of the S. P. C. A. That official leaves it to be inferred that his dislike of stag hunting has the same basis that, according to MACAULAY, inspired the Puritanic prohibition of bear baiting, the real objection being not that it gave pain to the animal, but that it gave pleasure to the spectators.

RADIUM AND HELIUM.

Those who became hysterical over the telegraphed reports of the recent lecture of Sir WILLIAM RAMSAY, in which he was reported to have announced observations pointing to the transmutation of metals in the change of the emanations from radium into helium, will be interested to know that he has discovered nothing and said nothing which could warrant the belief that he thought he had learned the secret sought by the alchemists of changing base metal into gold. What he did appear to have established was that the gaseous emanations from radium, the most active of known substances, if caught and kept a few days, gave in spectrum analysis the typical yellow lines of helium, one of the most inert of known substances. This phenomenon was observed by him early last Summer, was reported to the Royal Society in July, and printed in Nature of Aug. 13 this year. The occurrence of helium in gases evolved from radium-bromide was a striking discovery, but the only generalization which Sir WILLIAM RAMSAY thought it warranted was the very safe one: "Radium is therefore not a definite chemical element."

The tendency among enlightened chemists and physicists to believe that so-called elements having excessive atomic weights, such as uranium, thorium, polonium, and radium, even though appearing to take their place as elements under MENDELIEFF'S periodic law, while doubtless containing new elements are really compounds, and will ultimately break up into simpler forms. Radium appears to be doing this, and helium is one of the elements into which radium-bromide separates. That is all there is of transmutation at present.

The Democratic State Leader.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read with great interest the various articles that have appeared in your valuable paper during the last week relating to the State leadership of the Republican Party in New York, I would like to ask what the Democratic Party is doing in the matter of a leader. David B. Hill has so often led his party to defeat that it is impossible to look upon him as a guide; therefore I am of opinion that steps should be taken without delay to select his successor.

Early in November you published an article stating that President Cantor was about to make a tour of the State for the purpose of interviewing several of the gentlemen who took part in the anti-snap convention of 1892, with a view of obtaining their opinion as to who should lead the Democrats to victory in 1904, but up to the present time no name has been suggested.

That New York City, under the able guidance of the Tammany leader, Charles F. Murphy, can be relied on to give 120,000 plurality for the Democratic State and National tickets is shown by the result of the election last year, and therefore, if the Democrats select a good man who can gain the confidence of the up-State members of our beloved party, there is no doubt that New York will be once more in line, and that the Democratic candidates for President and Governor will be overwhelmingly elected.

Who is to be our Moses?

WALTER H. LEWISSON.

New York, Dec. 6, 1903.

Use of Soft Coal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you not lend the influence of THE TIMES toward suppression of the burning of soft coal in New York? The use of soft coal is surely on the increase. New York is far dirtier than a few years ago, and much worse now than a year ago, on account of the general use of soft coal during the great coal strike. Unless a vigorous fight is made against this evil by the press, the beauty of New York City in time will be greatly injured. I am sure this is recognized by every one.

I am informed by Dr. Lederle that he is greatly handicapped in his efforts by the indifference of the court Justices, it being very difficult to get fines imposed. "Eternal vigilance is the price of safety" in this war against the use of soft coal. If Dr. Lederle has been unable to keep this nuisance down, what may we expect from the appointee of the incoming administration?

COURTLANDT BABCOCK.

New York, Dec. 7, 1903.

NUGGETS.

Kept in the Dark.

"What are you going to give your wife for Christmas this year?"

"I dunno. She locked it away in a closet before I had a chance to see it."—Chicago Record-Herald.

An Alternative.

Mahoole—Nixt toime Oi pass wid a loidy, Mulligan, ye've got to remove yer hat!

Mulligan—And suppose Oi refuse?

Mahoole—Then, bedad, ye've got to remove yer coat.—Chicago News.

Excuse Barred.

Mrs. Clubberley—You can't tell me it was business detained you till this late hour.

Clubberley—I know I can't, m dear; 'cos I can't pernounce "blahnesh" 'thout rousin' yer s'picions.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Seemed a Bargain.

"Well, anyway," he said during their little spat, "when I proposed to you you took me promptly enough."

"Yes," she replied, "I was only a woman, and you did look so cheap."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Common Symptom Lacking.

"How did you decide so quickly that the prisoner was not insane?" asked the Judge, a little curiously, of one of the examining physicians.

"Oh, that was easy," was the reply. "We asked him if there was anything he wanted to talk over with the President, and he replied in the negative."—Syracuse Herald.

THE TROUBLES WE NEVER HAVE.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

The youth that lies so far away,
That seemed to end so long ago,
Might still be sweetly claimed to-day
By many a man whose step is slow
If, somehow, he might borrow back
The days his foolish fears made sad,
The days through which he sighed, "Alack!"
O'er troubles that he never had.

As careless prodigals we waste
The years through which youth blithely skips,
And many a bitter dose we taste
That never comes to touch our lips.
Before our time we droop and die
And leave the scenes that were so sad,
Despoiled and fooled and broken by
The troubles we have never had.

CHINA YIELDS TO RUSSIA

Said to be Concluding an Agreement as to Manchuria.

It Was Decided That War Would Be Suicidal, and an Appeal to Friendly Powers Failed.

PEKING, Dec. 7.—Prominent officials here assert that China is concluding an agreement with Russia for the government of Manchuria.

It is expected that the arrangement will include most of Russia's supplementary terms for the evacuation and will nominally confirm Chinese sovereignty, while giving Russia an advisory share in the government.

At the recent palace conferences three plans were discussed—war against Russia, an appeal to friendly nations for assistance, and a settlement with Russia on the best terms obtainable.

The first plan was dismissed as suicidal. The second failed. Since then China has been unable to suggest, and the United States and Japan, to whom she appealed, were unable to see any practicable steps that could be taken. Therefore, the third plan was adopted.

MIKADO TO OPEN THE DIET,

No Combined Radical Attack on the Japanese Cabinet's Foreign Policy Expected.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times says the official opening of the Diet has been postponed until Thursday.

The Sei-Yu-Kai (Marquis Ito's party) is not expected to co-operate in any radical attack on the foreign policy of the Cabinet, inasmuch as it will be restrained by its connection with the Ministry. Thus the action of the House will probably be confined to questioning the Government.

Leading Japanese journals consider that Great Britain's purchase of the two Chilean warships, thereby forestalling Russia, is practical evidence of the value of the British-Japanese alliance and a signal proof of Great Britain's good-will toward Japan.

By The Associated Press.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 7.—Foreign Minister Kemura and the Russian Minister, Baron de Rosen, had a conference at Tokio today, but it is understood that there were no developments in the negotiations, as Baron de Rosen had not received fresh instructions from St. Petersburg.

The Junior Anti-Russian Union has petitioned the Mikado to hasten a solution of the diplomatic questions.

The Emperor personally will open the Diet on Dec. 10, when the coalition party will attempt to attack the Government because of the delay in the negotiations with Russia.

TWO LONDON BYE-ELECTIONS.

Intense Interest Being Taken in the Contests in Lewisham and Dulwich.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—It is announced that the elections in the South London districts of Lewisham and Dulwich to fill Parliamentary seats vacant by death will both take place next Tuesday.

It is safe to say that no bye-elections ever held in the United Kingdom have possessed greater interest for politicians or the country. Whichever side wins will claim that the result is a pronouncement in favor of the position it has taken on the fiscal question, while, on the other hand, the defeated party will insist that local and other issues outside tariff considerations were really the determining factors.

Naturally the fiscal question figures in the contests, but in neither case is it a square fight on this question alone, and what the voters do next Tuesday will not be an altogether reliable indication of what they will do when the Chamberlain issue is thrown upon the country and every Parliamentary district is asked to give judgment on that issue.

It is truthfully said, however, that if the tariff reform candidates win in the districts referred to their victory will give a great impetus to Mr. Chamberlain's cause.

Nobody undertakes to predict what the outcome will be in either district.

TO MOVE ON TIBET AT ONCE.

Leaders of British Expedition Now in Nepal — Chinese Resident at Lhasa a Suicide?

LONDON, Dec. 8.—It was announced yesterday that Col. Younghusband and Col. Macdonald, leaders of the British expedition to Tibet in support of the British Mission, had reached Darjiling, Nepal, and expected to start with the expedition for the Chumbi Valley immediately.

According to the latest reports it appears that the Chinese representative at Lhasa, who was ordered to meet the British Mission at Khamba Jong, Tibet, committed suicide, the official who replaced him died on his way to the British camp, and the Tibetan representative who eventually arrived at the British camp, claiming to be an official from Lhasa, proved to be an unimportant individual from an adjacent village.

NEW DEPARTURE IN RUSSIA.

Scheme for Peasant Reforms May Be Submitted to an Elective Body.

MOSCOW, Dec. 7.—Minister of the Interior de Plehve proposes to submit a new scheme for the peasant reforms ordered in the Czar's recent manifesto to the consideration of an elective body to be composed of provincial committees. The proposed law embodying the new scheme was drawn up after the inquiry recently instituted by the Czar into the cause of the increasing poverty of the peasants.

The members of the provincial committees will be elected in each district by the semstvos, (or elective provincial assemblies, composed of landed proprietors and representatives of the artisans and peasants.)

It is an entirely new departure for the Russian Government to submit laws to the approval of an elective body, and there is a parliamentary smack about the proposal which delights liberal-minded Russians.

LION TAMER TORN TO PIECES.

Horrible Death of a Woman While Giving a Performance in Germany.

DESSAU, Anhalt, Germany, Dec. 7.—Frau Fischer, a lion tamer, was torn to pieces to-day by four lions in a menagerie cage in sight of a great crowd of people. She was trying to make a lion spring through a hoop, and struck him with a whip, whereupon he leaped upon her. The woman shrieked once, and the three other lions joined in the attack on her. There was a frightful panic among the spectators, and many persons were injured.

Finally the lion tamer's assistants, armed with iron rods and hooks, succeeded in dragging the animals from the woman's mangled body.

The children of Frau Fischer were in a box witnessing the performance when their mother was killed.

CANARD ABOUT A PRINCESS.

No Foundation for the Story That the Austrian Emperor's Granddaughter Killed an Actress.

PRAGUE, Dec. 7.—There is absolutely no foundation for the report that the Princess Elisabeth of Windisch-Graetz, wife of Prince Otto of Windisch-Graetz and granddaughter of the Emperor of Austria and of the King of the Belgians, shot and killed an actress whom she is alleged to have found in the apartments of the Prince.

Prince Otto is now absent on a hunting trip. The actress alleged to have been concerned in the episode was formerly a soubrette at the Czech Suburban Theatre. She is the wife of a tailor, and has long been bedridden as the result of injuries received while dancing in "The Belle of New York."

It is said that the whole story originated in the jealousy of the actress's theatrical colleagues.

MR. BRYAN VISITS M. LOUBET.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—William J. Bryan was received by President Loubet this afternoon, the audience having been arranged by Ambassador Porter in compliance with Mr. Bryan's request.

Mr. Bryan will leave Paris to-morrow evening for Switzerland.

Rapid Growth of German Population.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—The growth of the population of Germany in 1902, regarding which statistics have just been tabulated, was the greatest ever known, amounting to 902,212, or 15.01 per 1,000, compared with 15.00 in 1901, and 14.61, the average for the last ten years.

Italian King Aids the Macedonians.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Sofia correspondent of The Times says King Victor Emmanuel of Italy has given 10,000f. for the relief of the Macedonian refugees.

Morocco Unsafe for Travelers.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Times's correspondent at Tangier warns travelers to keep out of Morocco at present. Many of the roads are unsafe and others are closed against travel by the Sultan.

Wants American Street Car Rails.

MOSCOW, Dec. 7.—The Town Council of Moscow is discussing a proposal to ask the Government's permission to import American street car rails, which are badly needed in consequence of the failure of Russian firms to supply the heavy rails required by the new lines. The failure is due to lack of proper machinery.

CRITICISES THE CHURCH.

Dr. Robert F. Coyle Gives His Views at Presbyterian Union Dinner.

The Presbyterian Union of New York had its annual dinner at the Hotel Savoy last night, and about 250 men and women listened to some remarks on the outlook and the needs of the Presbyterian Church by Dr. Robert F. Coyle, who, according to the menu, is "Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, (including the Philippines, Porto Rico, Hawaii, one-tenth Panama, and such other regions as may be acquired before going to press and reading these presents.)"

Mr. Coyle deprecated the tendency among the churches to haggle over unimportant side issues while losing sight of the essence of Christianity. He deplored that some ministers of the Presbyterian Church were objecting to the admission of the so-called "Army of the Cumberland," the Southern branch of the Church. They were merely "quibbling over the question whether election preceded faith or faith preceded election," and he hoped that "this wretched pettifogging and unworthy juggling of words will not shut out that splendid army." The Church needed the awakening of evangelical or missionary zeal, but the members preferred to sing barrack-room ballads, suffering all the time the inevitable curse of barrack life—namely, demoralisation. A new class of ministers, too, was needed who would preach the gospel of the New Testament instead of giving philosophical sermons interspersed with anecdotes.

The other speakers were Dr. John Huston Finley and Dr. John Henry McCracken.

SLEEP AS ANTIDOTE TO LOVE.

Mrs. Almon Hensley Tells Hundred Year Club When the Tender Passion Is a Menace to Vitality.

Vitality was naturally the keynote of all the toasts responded to last night at the dinner of the Hundred-Year Club given at the Hotel Majestic, and Father Time stood abashed at the entrance to the banquet hall in the presence of more than two score silvery haired men and women who merrily defied him.

Dr. Robert Walter, seventy-five years old, responded to the toast, "What Is Vitality?" The speaker took the ground that vitality is the force of life, and is an inheritance from previous life. It is the result of reproduction and not transmutation, and is not manufactured from foods eaten and air breathed. He maintained that the most powerful tonics and stimulants were the most violent and destructive to vitality.

"Vitality and Domestic Life" was Mrs. B. De Rivera's paper, and she made the announcement that woman had not risen much above barbarism and therefore wasted much vitality. She did her work in old and crude ways, and lacked the knowledge of domestic co-operation.

Speaking on "Vitality and the Emotions," Mrs. Almon Hensley said that fear and worry were slow poisons to vitality, but that anger and love were worse if carelessly used. Love, according to Mrs. Hensley, is a particularly insidious thing, and, if allowed to get a hold on a victim, simply feeds upon vitality. Her great remedy was sleep and plenty of it.

Other speakers were Dr. W. R. C. Latson and Bolton Hall.

ROCK ISLAND'S TEXAS SYSTEM.

Logging Roads to be Connected and Added to Trunk Line.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 7.—The several logging railroads belonging to the Kirby Lumber Company are to be merged into one road by means of building a few connecting lines and will then become a part of the Rock Island-Frisco system.

There are more than 150 miles of these tram roads, including extensive and valuable terminals at Beaumont. They extend to every part of the great pine timber belt of East Texas.

It is believed that the Trinity and Brazos Valley Railroad, which is said to be a Frisco project, will connect with the new system at Beaumont.

EX-MAYOR GRACE IMPROVING.

The following bulletin concerning the condition of ex-Mayor W. R. Grace was issued early last evening at his residence, 31 East Seventy-ninth Street, by Drs. E. L. Keyes and Francis Delafield:

"All physical signs continue favorable."

Andrew H. Green Memorial Services.

No cards of admission will be required for the public meeting to be held under the auspices of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society in memory of Andrew H. Green in the auditorium of the American Museum of Natural History to-morrow evening at 8:15 o'clock. Borough President Cantor yesterday announced that it has been decided to hold the municipal memorial services in memory of Andrew H. Green in the Aldermanic Chamber at the City Hall on the afternoon of Dec. 30, at 2 o'clock, with Mayor Low presiding. The eulogy will be delivered by Chancellor MacCracken of the New York University.

MAYOR FAVORS EXCISE PLAN OF GEN. GREENE

Mr. Low Says That Is the Best That Has Been Proposed.

R. Fulton Cutting Sees Many Good Points, but Herman Ridder Indicates Disapproval.

Mayor Low yesterday declared himself heartily in favor of Gen. Greene's proposed amendment to the present excise law as outlined in Sunday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES. The salient features were to provide for local option, not only by the city itself, but by the different districts, on the questions of Sunday opening of the saloons, and a referendum at the coming election upon which shall depend the final adoption of the plan. It is intended that the districts shall be "wet" or "dry" on Sundays, if the measure receives the support its author hopes, in accordance with the decision of a board to be composed of the Mayor, Controller, and Commissioner of Police.

"The proposal of Gen. Greene for the amendment of the excise law, which is altogether his own, seems to me the best that has yet been made," said Mayor Low. "It may need amplification in details; but just as it stands it has at least these four good points: (1) It is based on an appeal to 'home rule'; (2) it has sufficient flexibility to deal with the many different conditions prevailing in different parts of the city on their merits; (3) it fixes responsibility; (4) it does not decide the policy of the city once for all, but allows room for the teaching of experience."

R. Fulton Cutting, head of the Citizens' Union, said that he was much interested in the plan, but declined to discuss it at length until he had talked it over with Gen. Greene, which he intends to do at their next meeting, probably on Thursday.

"It has many merits that greatly commend it," said Mr. Cutting. "It is flexible—that is an advantage—but the subdivision of the city would be a very difficult undertaking. I must confer with Gen. Greene to see how he proposes to manage this and other details."

Opponents have already arisen, however. Herman Ridder declined to give an interview when approached, but cut out the leading editorial in yesterday's Staats Zeitung, which was devoted to the proposition, and condemned it unqualifiedly, on the ground that so far from taking the excise question out of politics it puts it into it. According to the views expressed in the article, the fact that the final decision in regard to the districts would be left to the two highest elective officers of the city, it was held, would make the excise question of overshadowing import in every campaign.

Morris Tekulsky, ex-President of the Liquor Dealers' Association, refused to discuss the plan as a serious proposition. "Gen. Greene doesn't know what he is talking about," said he, impatiently. "There is too much law now, without any districting or referendums."

Asked what he thought was the best way of settling the problem, Mr. Tekulsky responded instantly:

"Mr. Jerome's."

The Rev. A. P. Doyle of the Paulist Fathers, who work for total abstinence, but yet view the subject broadly, said he had hardly given Gen. Greene's plan sufficient consideration to make up his mind fully.

"I am not much in favor myself of letting down the bars at all," said Father Doyle. "You can't tell where you're going to stop if you begin. Nor am I in favor of putting the saloons among the poor people. If Commissioner Greene's board would locate all the saloons along Fifth Avenue I'd be willing they should. They would do less harm there, I think, than in the tenement districts. To submit the question of the Sunday opening of saloons to popular vote might have a good educational effect, but I do not believe the question could be submitted on its merits. It is bound to be submitted with some other issue, for it would come up at some party election, and the people of the party that favored it would stand for it without doing any thinking about it."

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst asked for more time to study Gen. Greene's suggestions before committing himself to an opinion concerning them.

District Attorney Jerome and Commissioner Greene took luncheon together yesterday and discussed the excise question. Afterward, however, Mr. Jerome refused to say anything about the proposed law, beyond that it seemed to be a move in the right direction.

"The city needs a change," he added.

Friends of Mr. Jerome pointed out that as Mr. Jerome has devised a bill of his own for meeting the liquor traffic problems his silence was not to be unexpected.

GIFTS TO COLUMBIA.

One of $10,000 and Another of $5,000 Announced by the Trustees of the University.

The trustees of Columbia University at their meeting held yesterday afternoon announced a number of gifts, among which was one of $5,000 from Mrs. Richard Butler of New York, to found a competitive scholarship in memory of her husband, the late Richard Butler. It is provided that this scholarship is for the benefit of boys or men born in Ohio, which was Mr. Butler's native State. The holder may, at his option, enter Columbia College or any one of the graduate schools, or the professional schools of law, medicine, or applied science. The scholarship will be awarded for the first time in September, 1904.

The sum of $10,000 was received from an anonymous donor, $5,000 of which is to be expended under the direction of the President in meeting the current needs of the university.

At yesterday's meeting the trustees established the Edward A. Darling Prize in Mechanical Engineering, which will hereafter be awarded annually to the most deserving student of the graduating class in mechanical engineering. The recipient of the prize will be chosen each year by ballot by members of the graduating class in the course in mechanical engineering, from among three names to be chosen by the Faculty of Applied Science.

Among the appointments announced were those of Prof. Hugo Munsterberg of Harvard University, non-resident Lecturer in Psychology for the current academic year, and Dr. Thomas H. Morgan, now Professor of Biology at Bryn Mawr College, to be Professor of Experimental Zoology.

THE FOURTH AVENUE TUNNEL.

State Board of Railroad Commissioners Says Precautions for Safety of Traffic Are Rigidly Enforced.

ALBANY, Dec. 7.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners to-night gave out its report upon the present conduct of the Fourth Avenue tunnel in New York City, owned by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and jointly operated by that road and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road.

The report states that a member of the board has inspected the tunnel four times within the past five months and that the precautions for the safety of traffic are found to be rigidly enforced. These include full five minutes duration of the passage of each train through the tunnel, twenty-five trips through on each track in charge of experienced men for new engineers, careful inspection of signal equipment, track and airbrakes, and general tunnel inspection.

The train movement through the tunnel for the year 1903, the board says, will probably exceed 225,000 trains.

A large section of the report deals with fire protection. Recommendations on that subject by Fire Chief Purroy have been made, and the New York Central Company has been so notified.

The recommendations include the establishment of standpipes and fire appliances, including iron stationary ladders at frequent intervals and an electric alarm system.

WOMEN HARPISTS WIN

Metropolitan Artists Prove Right to Union Membership.

Musicians' Judges Inside and Crowd Outside of the "Old Homestead" Listen to the Melody.

Mme. Tagliavia and Mme. Weill, the harpists of the Metropolitan Opera House, accompanied by Naban Franko, appeared yesterday afternoon before the examining committee of the Musical Mutual Protective Association at the headquarters, in the "Old Homestead," Ninety-first Street and Third Avenue. The big yard about the house was crowded with not less than 1,200 men, most of them wearing their hair longer than is pleasing to the Barbers' Union. They did not remove their hats, which may have been marked with union labels, as the artists passed into the meeting place. They did so later, when the performers went away at the end of the examination.

Most of those present expected that they would have a chance to listen to the examination. They felt that this was certain when a great van drove up with a coffin-like box labeled everywhere with the warning, "Handle with care." This was taken into the dancing hall, where the members rapidly gathered.

It was a happy crowd until Mr. Franko took the harp from the case and shouldered it with great difficulty. It must have weighed almost as much as a baby grand piano. Mr. Franko started up stairs with the harp, the sign that the examination would be in private. When at the stairs he was seen to stagger under the weight, the harp having come in contact with the low ceiling, there was a rush to save the beautiful golden instrument. That was done with difficulty.

The rescue over, the disappointed crowd filed out to the yard in the hope of at least hearing the music at a distance. All idea of the piano was temporarily gone, and the musician predominated in the men gathered about the windows. There was perfect quiet until the tuning-up process began, and then three huge dogs in a kennel to the left sat on their haunches and sang to the best of their abilities. The musicians fled like a countryman first hearing Wagner.

The examination will not be forgotten by the board of union men. Most musicians who come before the judges are apt to be much disturbed by nervousness. The harpists were not. They went to work at once tuning the instrument, and for the fun of it, now and then, through the inspiration of mischief, ran the scales with lightning-like rapidity. Then they slowly strummed as if to be sure of the tones. They would extract the deep bass notes and ripple their skilled fingers so that the tunning was a song of merriment.

Mme. Tagliavia was first at the ordeal. Before looking at the music she let a few joyous harmonies ring through the room. Then she played as if she had forgotten that she was alone. It was a Christmas carol by Grieg. The committee did not even applaud. They sat open-mouthed.

Mme. Weill with a few caressing touches made a soft minor murmur steal through the room, and then, looking at the score, played the first part of a simple concerto arranged for the harp by Schuecker.

"Is that all, gentlemen?" asked Mr. Franko.

"We are satisfied," came the answer.

When the harpists reappeared with Mr. Franko and went on their way it was through bowing members of the union. Mme. Weill exclaimed with triumph that she had declared she would not pay, and that she had kept her word. Mr. Franko explained that he had furnished checks of $100 each, the full initiation fee. Mme. Tagliavia said with an air of resignation, looking over the crowd, that she guessed she was now one of them, and hoped that it was all for the best.

The examiners were free to say that there could be absolutely no doubt about the favorable opinion which they would give to the Board of Trustees. The harpists would be members of the union by Wednesday. The members of the committee were Charles Kurth, first flute, Philharmonic; Frank Seltzer, cornet, Leader's Band; Henry Hess, violinist, Philharmonic; John Hess, French horn, Daly's Theatre, and Stengler Cerrito, clarinet, Terrace Garden. Mr. Seltzer acted as spokesman for the party, saying:

"There has been a great deal of nonsense in this matter, and it is my opinion that Mr. Franko has talked too freely. Mr. Franko knew perfectly well that no one could play with us who would not join our union, and that we would admit women."

Mr. Franko had nothing to say other than that he was quite pleased that the difficulty was through with.

"TANNHAEUSER" REPEATED.

The Elaborate Scenic Effects Produced with More Certainty—The Cast the Same as Last Week.

The second performance of "Tannhäuser" at the Metropolitan Opera House, which was given last evening with a cast in all respects the same as the first, showed a considerable improvement in the material effects upon which Mr. Conried has expended so much attention. And on the musical side it had the advantage of Mme. Ternine's singing in better voice than she showed the other evening. The representation of the Venusberg scene in the first act is the most elaborate attempt that has ever been made here to bring to pass the conception that Wagner had for this scene as he revised and amplified it for Paris; an idea upon which he set great store. This he expounded in stage directions of great minuteness and an eloquence of diction that corresponds closely with the poetic vision he had of the remarkable scene of enchantment.

In most respects Wagner's descriptions of the grotto of Venus and the succession of pictures presented there have been followed in detail. It was scarcely to be wondered at that the workings of the complicated mechanism should not have been perfect on the first night; they were materially improved last evening, though even then there were more uncertainties than were pleasant to contemplate. Neither does it seem possible to persuade or compel a ballet of conventional training to execute the scenes of erotic and bacchanalian dances and orgies in the Greek spirit of wild abandon and mad frenzy that Wagner imagined. Much has been done, however, to represent that spirit, and the whole presentation of the scene is of striking beauty. A similar attempt has been made in other parts of the drama to realize Wagner's wishes.

But the musical and histrionic elements of "Tannhäuser" are still the most potent elements in a proper performance, and there was much to admire in them last evening. Mme. Texonna's Elisabeth is one of the subtlest and most beautiful interpretations of the part that have been known here, and she displayed it in all its beauty. It is impossible to accept Mr. Kraus's "Tannhäuser" without important reservations, for his manner of singing can never permit his voice to rise to eloquence or breadth of expression in the music. There are certain and tragic power in his acting, and if he lacks the highest spontaneity and distinction he at least makes the part human and sympathetic.

Miss Fremstad lacks the glow of temperament, the compelling passion that are of the essence of the power of Venus upon the luckless Minnesinger; but her opulance of voice fills and glorifies the scene in the Venusberg. Of Mr. Van Rooy, M. Plançon, and the others in the cast there is nothing new to be said, for there was nothing new in their performances last evening. A word is needed, however, of the neat and effective singing of the Shepherd's music in the first act by Miss Delsarte. And there was the dominating power of Mr. Mottl in and through all that brought glowing color out of the orchestral score and every detail of the instrumentation.

MR. DAMROSCH'S LECTURE.

These are days of "Parsifal" lectures and discussions, public and private, in various forms and with various objects. Mr. Walter Damrosch calls his "explanatory recitals at the piano." He gave the first of two devoted to Wagner's "sacred stage festival play" yesterday afternoon at the new Lyceum Theatre. In this he treated the first act of the drama, leaving the other one to be taken up at the next recital on Friday. Mr. Damrosch's method is well known, and is calculated to give an idea of the music and of the significance and progress of the action. Seated at the piano, he plays passage after passage, interspersing the music with an account of the dramatic situations they illustrate. Mr. Damrosch is an excellent pianist, and his the faculty of clear explanation. He was listened to by a large audience.

THE NEW YORK TRIO.

The New York Trio gave its first chamber music concert last evening in the chamber music room of Carnegie Hall, which was filled with a friendly audience. The programme was an ambitious one, including Beethoven's great trio in B flat, Opus 97, and Rubinstein's in the same key, Opus 52. The organization consists of Alvina Friend, piano; Bernard Sinsheimer, violin, and Paul Kefer, violoncello. They had the assistance of Mr. F. Archambault, baritone, who sang songs by d'Hardelot, Tosti, and Ambrose.

Mascagni's New Opera Finished.

ROME, Dec. 7.—Signor Mascagni, in a speech which he delivered at a dinner given to him in Turin, said that his new opera, "Vestilia," was finished. He declared that he would not give it to any impresario, but would keep it for himself and for his own profit.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day there will be several teas and receptions, including the Drake-Robinson wedding and the Tuesday Evening dance. Yesterday was most active for this time of the year, considering the dullness of the season. There was the Bagby musicale at the Waldorf-Astoria, followed by the card party arranged by Miss Louise Ward McAllister, several dinners and small teas, and the opera.

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Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt came into town yesterday and are established at their new residence on East Seventy-second Street. Mr. and Mrs. Gerry, who have been at Newport, returned to the city.

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Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is not as ill as reported, but is doing very well. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., had a large house party over Sunday at Idle Hour, and the guests returned yesterday afternoon.

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Mrs. Elliott Cowdin, the widow of Elliott C. Cowdin, and who was a Miss Waldron, died at her residence, 14 West Twenty-first Street, on Sunday. Miss Cornelia Livingston, the daughter of Van Brugh Livingston, died on Sunday. She was a cousin of Mme. de Laugier-Villars and of Mrs. Charles James Welch, who was Miss Elizabeth Livingston, and a sister of Mrs. George Williams.

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Lord Brooke, Capt. R. Woodhouse, Mr. Smalley, J. H. Hyde, and Major Mott were guests at a dinner given to Gen. Corbin and Mrs. Corbin last night by Mrs. C. B. Alexander. Later the guests went to the opera.

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Miss Marie Huntington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Huntington, who went abroad eight months ago, is booked to sail for New York on the Teutonic Wednesday.

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At the wedding on Tuesday next of Miss Eleanor Stuart Patterson and Harris Robbins Childs, Miss Sims, a cousin of the bride to be; Miss Childs, a sister of Mr. Childs; Miss Amy Hawxhurst, and Miss Greenough will be the bridesmaids. Mrs. Richard Waldon Hale, a sister of the bride, and Mrs. Edward L. Patterson will be matrons of honor, and little Miss Frances Wendell will be the flower girl. The wedding will be celebrated at 4 o'clock in the Church of the Heavenly Rest by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan. The date of this wedding was originally set for October, but owing to the serious illness of Mr. Childs, had to be postponed.

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The wedding will take place to-day at the home of the bride's father, Simeon J. Drake, of Miss Alice Hammond Drake and Alonzo C. Robinson. Miss Blanche Todd is to be the maid of honor, and Thomas C. Dunham, Jr., will be Mr. Robinson's best man.

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The Misses Mabel A. Lewis, Ethel Smith, Alice W. Post, Helena Clarkson, Eleanor Stebbins, and Miss Stebbins are to be the bridesmaids of Miss Edith Candler, whose marriage to George L. Stebbins is scheduled for Dec. 30.

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Mrs. Frederic Bronson is booked to sail to-day en route for Japan, where she will winter with her daughter, Mrs. Lloyd Griscom.

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Mrs. Le Grand Benedict will give a reception on Monday, Dec. 21, at her new residence, 125 East Fifty-sixth Street. Mrs. Robert Olyphant and Miss Olyphant will be "at home" on the first and third Thursdays of the Winter.

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There was an unusually large attendance at the first of the Musical Mornings yesterday, and the artists were generous in responding to encores. The programme was interpreted by Miss Aus der Ohe, Mr. de Trabadelo, and Miss Walker.

Among those present were:

Mrs. Wm. D. Sloane,	Mrs. H. J. Chisholm,
Mrs. E. L. Bayles,	Mrs. Oliver J. Wells,
Mrs. W. M. Kingsland,	Mrs. Gerald L. Hoyt,
Mrs. E. F. Shepard,	Mrs. J. Montfort Schley,
Mrs. John E. Parsons,	Mrs. Livingston Bishop,
Mrs. C. B. Alexander,	Mrs. Louis T. Hoyt,
Princess Poggio-Suasa,	Mrs. John B. Baker,
Marquise de Talleyrand-Perigord,	Miss Emily Trevor,
Count and Countess de Laugier-Villars,	Miss Helen M. Phipps,
Mrs. Cass Ledyard,	Miss Ione Page,
Mrs. Jefferson Davis,	Mrs. George B. Loring,
Mrs. Stanley Mott,	Mrs. Hubert Vos,
Mrs. H. Ruthven Pratt,	Mrs. Lahens,
Miss Jean Reid,	Mrs. E. H. Weatherbee,
Miss Preilinghuysen,	Mrs. Edwin Gould,
	Mrs. F. H. Burnett.

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A concert for the benefit of the Guild for Crippled Children will take place this afternoon at the home of Mrs. William Cunningham Savage, 415 Riverside Drive. The Dannreuther Quartet will play.

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Westmoreland Davis of New York has purchased Morven Park, near Leesburg, one of the handsomest estates in Virginia. It has an area including over a thousand acres and an imposing old Colonial mansion. The residence is almost an exact reproduction in size and design of the White House at Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Davis also have residences at Tuxedo Park and in New York, and are identified with the hunting set in Somerset, England, and Orange County, New York, where each year they follow the hounds.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Russian Ambassador and his daughter, Countess Marguerite Cassini, entertained at a musicale this evening at the new embassy on Rhode Island Avenue, when some forty or fifty friends were invited to hear M. Oumiroof, the Russian baritone. A buffet supper was served in the library at the close of the programme, and the guests included members of the Diplomatic Corps and the ladies of their families and others prominent in official circles.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Walsh were the hosts at a dinner this evening at which they entertained a distinguished company in honor of Mrs. John W. Mackay, now on her first visit to Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth have returned from their estate in the Genesee Valley and opened their house on Massachusetts Avenue for the Winter.

THE NEW AMSTERDAM CLUB.

Mrs. Thomas Powell Fowler of 30 East Sixty-eighth Street has issued invitations to the members of the New Amsterdam Club, The Cotillion of Eighty, and The Madison Dances, to meet the patronesses of the club on Saturday, Dec. 12 from 4 to 7 o'clock. The patronesses, who will be present, are:

Mrs. Wm. H. Bliss,	Mrs. Samuel Spencer,
Mrs. Thomas Hicks,	Mrs. H. Bischoff, Jr.,
Mrs. J. H. Hammond,	Mrs. Wm. R. Barr,
Mrs. John C. Calhoun,	Mrs. R. L. Ludington,
Mrs. H. W. Warner,	Mrs. Charles M. Lea,
Mrs. Harry C. Adams,	Mrs. Lewis H. Hyde,
Mrs. T. P. Fowler,	

The tea table will be presided over by:

Mrs. Robert C. Myles,	Miss Jane H. Cragin,
Miss Honor E. Barr,	Miss Rosalie Jones,
Miss Mildred Barnes,	Miss Julia Calhoun,
Miss Eleanor A. Scott,	Miss Helen Ludington,
Miss Grace Eaton,	Miss R. B. Cragin,
Miss Betty Collamore,	Miss C. D. Eldlitz,
Miss R. S. Ludington,	Miss Marie L. Conover.
Miss Lucile Bacon,	

THE UNIVERSITY COTILLIONS.

John Sloane, Jr., John H. Auerbach, August Belmont, Jr., Percy R. Jennings, Thomas D. Thatcher, Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., Henry C. de Rahm, Edmund F. Rogers, Albert J. Akin, Alfred Ely, Jr., Alexander D. E. Pratt, and Chalmers Wood, Jr., have organized a set of dances to be called the University Cotillions, the first of which will take place at Sherry's on Dec. 30. The second dance will be at Easter time, when the men, who are now at college, will be in town for the holidays.

In addition to the above the subscribers to these dances are as follows:

W. O'D. Iselin,	A. F. Osborn,
C. D. Munn,	David Wagstaff,
J. D. Peabody,	Charles Wood,
J. E. Pierpont,	R. D. Humphreys,
Roger Peet,	Morgan Gosselius,
R. K. Prentiss,	Maurice Heckscher,
Frank Sloane, Jr.,	Morris D. Ferris,
H. M. Bange,	W. H. Barnum,
Lathrop Brown,	F. B. De Rham,
Lydig Hoyt,	W. T. Callaway,
F. B. Lord, Jr.,	Buell Hollister,
G. R. Snow,	R. H. Jennings,
E. R. Schley,	O. Rev. C. Low,
T. D. Thatcher,	Gordon Macdonald, Jr.,
J. T. Soutter, 2d.	Lorillard Spencer, Jr.

The patronesses are:

Mrs. Douglas Robinson,	Mrs. Lorillard Spencer,
Mrs. Henry L. Morris,	Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff,
Mrs. Wm. K. Iselin,	Mrs. C. De Rham, Jr.,
Mrs. Henry H. Landon,	Mrs. Archibald Somers,
Mrs. Alfred Ely,	Mrs. Thomas Thatcher,
Mrs Jos. H. Auerbach,	Mrs. Chalmers Wood,
Mrs. R. O. Havemeyer,	Mrs. R. W. Humphreys,
Mrs. Richard H. Derby,	Mrs. P. R. Jennings,
Mrs. Howard Mansfield,	Mrs. Franklin B. Lord,
Mrs. Chas. A. Peabody,	Mrs. H. F. Osborn,
Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt,	Mrs. Bradley Johnson,
Mrs John Sloane,	Mrs. J. P. Kernochan.

ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY DINES.

Sixty-eighth Annual Celebration Is Held in Delmonico's—George C. De Witt Presides.

The St. Nicholas Society held its sixty-eighth annual dinner last night in Delmonico's. The banquet hall was lavishly decorated with orange and black. The Stars and Stripes were in no way neglected. They were everywhere in evidence.

George C. De Witt, the presiding officer, in his opening address told something of the Dutch stock, and mentioned incidentally that it was not dying out, as evidenced by many sturdy graduates of Yale and Harvard, and incidentally a certain young man of Princeton named De Witt, the "champion of Old Nassau." Yale and Harvard men and the men of many universities and colleges joined in the applause at the mention of the Princeton Captain's name.

The President of the United States and the Governor of New York were honored in the toasts that were pledged standing. Mr. De Witt, before introducing the first speaker of the evening, said that one of the chief purposes of the society was to prove that the good spirit of St. Nicholas never dies, and that he is chiefly in mind about the time the people in the woods begin to cut down Christmas trees.

Long pipes, after the fashion of the Hollanders had been passed among the company, the descendants valorously drawing on them. One elderly diner remarked in a voice loud enough for many to hear that he had attended twenty-nine dinners and had reached home without breaking one of the clay pipes, and that he expected to do as well this year. The pipes were hanging in his studio. His health was drunk, and then two little pictures of life in the Netherlands were handed to each guest. They were presented by John Rutger Planten, Consul General of the Netherlands, in honor of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the charter of New Amsterdam as a city. Huge but handy corkscrews, with buck horn handles, were given as souvenirs.

The Rev. William T. Manning was the first speaker. He dwelt on the position America held among the nations of the earth. R. Fulton Cutting, in answering to the toast "Our City," said that New York was the great centre for good or evil in influencing the other cities. Tammany Hall, the Police Force, and Coney Island are known throughout the land, and are potential for good or evil. For the benefit of the rest of the country it was worth remarking that in the last half century the political life was not equal, or comparable, with the individual life of the citizens. In conclusion Mr. Cutting said that whatever criticism might be made of the present city administration, it had in an unparalleled way tried to broaden its work in behalf of the minority.

The other speakers were Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, William H. McElroy, and Major John S. D. Knight.

IN THE SHOPS.

Some of the nicest things in the way of candy boxes are among the least expensive, and are probably intended for Christmas feasts where any number of children are to be treated. But they are just as attractive for individuals. They are eminently up-to-date, for one is a Santa Claus automobile and the other shows a chimney with an owl sitting on one side, a cat on a second, a stork on a third, and on the fourth Santa Claus himself descending from a flying machine. These are soft cardboard affairs, which are packed flat and made into shape when they are needed. They cost 50 cents a dozen, or a few cents apiece.

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There are large flat boxes with bright-colored pictures upon the top showing a picture of Mother Goose. These will hold a generous supply of candy for the little people.

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Small boxes which cost 15 cents each are red chimneys and red top hats decorated with holly, little sprays of it tacked on.

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Queer things which have no special association with Christmas, but which are exceedingly funny, are square and heart-shaped boxes which have heads upon them and cost 25 cents apiece. These heads stand upon the tops of the boxes; pretty women's heads with white wool for hair, colored faces, an old Dinah with a turban, an old colored man with a bald head, and little darky babies with bibs around their necks and the words "Mother's Pearl" or something similar upon them. They are all excellent.

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All kinds of lamp shades made of flowers in paper, pink, yellow, or red, can be had for 10 cents apiece, or $1 a dozen.

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For the holidays there are exceedingly pretty shades of green paper with red berries, which cost 20 cents apiece.

Carnegie Library No. 10.

Library No. 10 in the Carnegie group, for which plans were filed yesterday at the Building Department, will be erected on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 100 feet west of Lenox Avenue. The structure will be three stories in height, covering a frontage of 40 feet, and will cost $40,000, according to the estimate of Architects McKim, Mead & White.

Ambassador Porter's House Leased.

Charles A. Moore of Brooklyn has taken a lease of the four-story stone dwelling at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Fortieth Street, owned by Gen. Horace Porter, Ambassador to France.

Kiosks Started at Subway Station.

Workmen yesterday began to build the first of the kiosks which will cover the exits and the entrances to the subway at Twenty-eighth Street and Fourth Avenue. In appearance the kiosks are little iron huts with a single door and no windows. There will be an such important station. According to the contractor, the eight kiosks at Twenty-eighth Street will be completed by the end of the week.

Dr. James W. Marshall Ill.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 7.—The Rev. Dr. James W. Marshall, President of Pennington Seminary, is critically ill at his home in Pennington, and grave fears are entertained for his recovery. He is suffering from gastritis.

SAMUEL H. GREY DEAD.

Ex-Attorney General of New Jersey Who Declined to be Chief Justice.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 7.—Samuel H. Grey, ex-Attorney General of New Jersey, and one of the most eminent members of the State bar, died at his home here to-night. Mr. Grey had been ill for a long time from a complication of diseases. Last Thursday he suffered a stroke of apoplexy. The funeral will be held on Thursday.

Mr. Grey was sixty-seven years old and was born in this city. He was admitted to the bar in 1857, and was connected with many celebrated cases in local and State courts. From 1893 he served seven years as Prosecutor of the Pleas for Cape May County. He was a member of the Constitutional Commission of 1873, and president of the Constitutional Commission of 1894.

Mr. Grey declined many positions of honor and political preferment, chief among which was that of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, tendered him by Gov. Griggs in 1897. In the same year he accepted the appointment of Attorney General of the State to succeed the late John F. Stockton. He served under Gov. Voorhees until 1900. Mr. Grey leaves four daughters. His wife died four years ago.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Funeral of William M. Springer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The funeral of former Representative William M. Springer of Illinois was held at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church to-day, the Rev. F. M. Bristol, pastor of the church, officiating. There was a large attendance at the services, including many members of both houses of Congress, and the floral tributes were numerous. The honorary pall bearers were ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, United States Senators Cullom, Teller, and Dubois; Representatives Hitt and J. R. Williams, H. J. Hamlin, Attorney General of Illinois; James Todd of Chicago, Justice M. F. Morris of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, A. B. Brown, A. B. Duvall, T. J. Henderson, and A. D. Lynch.

The active pall bearers were Dr. A. J. Brown, Dr. C. R. Dufour, F. S. Bright, C. T. Clark, F. K. Fishback, C. M. Forrest, F. S. La Fetra, B. S. Graves, T. H. McKee, and W. E. Eldridge. The remains were placed in a receiving vault until the details of final interment shall have been decided.

Bishop J. Addison Ingle.

The Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church yesterday received word of the death of Bishop J. Addison Ingle of the Missionary District of Hankow, China. The death took place yesterday morning, and was caused by fever. No word had previously been received that he was ill. Bishop Ingle was a Virginian, and was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1888. He was for some years rector of St. John's Church, Hankow. The General Convention of 1901, sitting in San Francisco, created the missionary district of Hankow and elected Dr. Ingle to it. He was consecrated Bishop on Feb. 24, 1902.

Francis Silvester.

Francis Silvester, ex-District Attorney of Columbia County, residing in Kinderhook, N. Y., died in his seventieth year from heart failure at the Westminster Hotel here on Sunday. His father, Peter H. Silvester, was member of Congress for many years. His mother before her marriage was Miss Catherine S. Bronk. After an active career at the bar Mr. Silvester retired from practice a few years ago. He was a vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Kinderhook. His late residence at that place is filled with old furniture, china, and bric-a-brac dating back to the Colonial days. He is survived by a brother, John L. B. Silvester.

John H. Arnold.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 7.—John H. Arnold, a burgess of the Borough of Greenwich, died early this morning, after a few weeks' illness, from a complication of diseases. He was forty-nine years old, and was unmarried. He was a member of the Royal Arcanum, Foresters of America, Knights of Columbus, Holy Name Society, the Volunteer Fire Company, and the Greenwich fire patrol, members of which will be represented at his funeral Wednesday morning at St. Mary's Church.

Mrs. Catherine I. Curtin.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., Dec. 7.—Mrs. Catherine I. Curtin, widow of Andrew G. Curtin, Pennsylvania's civil war Governor, and who served as a Representative in the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, and Forty-ninth Congresses, died suddenly to-day of apoplexy, aged eighty-four years. Mrs. Curtin was stricken while eating luncheon, and died within an hour. One son and three daughters survive her.

Aldred Sharpless.

WESTCHESTER, Penn., Dec. 7.—Aldred Sharpless, a well-known writer on reform and agricultural topics, and who gained a National reputation for his "John Ploughshare" letters, published many years ago, died here to-day, aged eighty-two years. He was a prominent mineralogist, and had a rare collection of relics relating to the aborigines.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. R. E. CLARK, a veterinary surgeon, well known to turf men throughout the country, died yesterday at St. Louis of apoplexy.

Mrs. SUSAN AGNEW, wife of ex-Park Commissioner Agnew of Paterson, died on Sunday at her home, at 31 Smith Street, aged seventy-two years. Her death was caused by pneumonia.

FRANCIS HARING PECKHAM, a prominent lawyer, died yesterday at Newport, aged sixty-four years. He was city solicitor of Newport from 1883 to 1890, declining a renomination after a quarter of a century in the position. He owned large real estate interests.

JOHN BLACKFORD, the comedian, died yesterday at Charleston, West Va., of apoplexy. He was known in England and America as the "Coon from Arkansas." He leaves a wife and two children in St. Joseph, Mo., and was engaged in writing to his children when he was stricken.

JOHN L. MERRILL, who was engaged for many years in the ship chandlery business in New York, died yesterday at his residence, 368 William Street, East Orange, from a complication of diseases. He was eighty years old and was born in Newburyport, Mass., of which his ancestor, Nathaniel Merrill, was one of the settlers in 1635. He retired from business several years ago. He is survived by a widow, four sons, and three daughters.

HENRY COLEMAN, for twenty-three years President of the Coleman Business College at Newark, N. J., died on Sunday at his home, 25 Homestead Park, that city, aged sixty-five years. He was formerly identified with the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, and established a similar school in Newark in 1880. He was a veteran of the civil war, and was identified with several fraternal organizations. He is survived by his second wife and five children.

Holiday Linens at the GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC

Distinctive Linens and Fine Laces unequalled in Europe or America

It is not so generally known as it should be (and will be) that the fine linens of the Grande Maison de Blanc are not costlier than other pure linens, although the patterns and styles are exclusive and cannot be duplicated.

A great assortment of Holiday Handkerchiefs, per box of six, $1.50, $3.00, $4.50, $6.00, $7.50.
Men's initial Handkerchiefs, something exclusive and fine, from $1.50 to $7.50 per half dozen.

Holiday parcels from the Grande Maison de Blanc will be distinguished by the special boxes containing fine French sachet.

308 Fifth Avenue
Between 31st and 32d Streets

DEATHS REPORTED DEC. 7.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Dec.
ADDERLY, Katie, 407 W. 54th St...	25	5
ARENS, Howard, 167 E. 100th St...	1	5
ARMSTRONG, Chas., Bellevue Hosp.	58	5
ANDERSON, Anna, Bayonne, N. J.	30	4
ABRAMOWITZ, Isaac, 32 Avenue B.	44	7
ANDERSON, Mary, Manhattan Hos.	27	5
ALEXANDER, Henry, 59 E. 120th.	59	4
BELL, Harry, 8 Monroe St.	20	4
BASHWITZ, Helen, 17 Rector St.	25	6
BOYLE, Jane, 257 Hudson St.	49	6
BLAUVELT, Margaretta J., 300 W. 113th St.	23	5
CAVANAGH, Edna, 246 Clinton St.	7	6
CUMMETH, Louis, 253 West End Av.	46	6
COLLINS, Annie, 149 Allen St.	35	5
CARPENTER, Eveline, 51 Manhattan Av.	74	5
CONDIN, Sarah K., 14 W. 21st St.	70	5
CAPPOLA, Albina, 216 E. 114th St.	1	7
CLARK, Mary, 545 1st Av.	2	7
COHEN, Rose, 2,179 5th Av.	1	7
DEEGAN, Edward, 234 10th Av.	1	5
DOOLEY, Paul J., 441 W. 57th St.	1	5
DRONEY, Wm., 58 Washington St.	27	4
DONAHUE, Annie A., 206 W. 76th St.	32	5
DOYLE, Edward V., 229 E. 79th St.	23	6
DORAN, Annie, 1,107 2d Av.	1	5
DOOLEY, Maggie, 147 Eldridge St.	2	5
DWYER, Ellen, N. Y. City Home.	80	5
ETHSON, Henry, 8 Rivington St.	50	7
ENGEL, Henry, 101 Barrow St.	60	7
FLYNN, Margaret, 718 1st Av.	41	4
FRITZEL, Joseph, 171 E. 4th St.	34	5
GREGOR, Catherine M. R., 804 St. Nicholas Av.	74	5
GREY, Owen, 3,417 8th Av.	24	7
GREEN, Sarah, 126 W. 27th St.	62	7
GOLDENBERG, Simon, 19 Stanton.	60	7
HULTGREN, George A., 149 E. 85th	29	7
HURRCANE, Jean L., 222 W. 21st St.	68	7
HAMILTON, Mary A., 46 W. 96th St.	75	5
HETZEL, George, 1,614 Avenue A.	3	7
HORMAN, Julius, 404 W. 48th St.	61	7
HARTFORD, Lawrence, 225 E. 27th.	24	7
HARTWELL, Alice W., 41 E. 70th.	23	7
KLEIN, Saladin, 19 Commerce St.	45	4
KEANE, Esther, 847 E. 16th St.	30	5
KARLMAN, John, 320 E. 74th St.	40	5
KELLBERG, Lillie, 248 E. 51st St.	32	5
KRAMER, Esther, 159 Clinton St.	29	5
LASSALL, Rebecca, 137 Ludlow St.	26	5
LASKY, Benjamin, 241 Monroe St.	2	5
LEVIN, Abner, 226 E. 110th St.	2	5
LINGUITER, Caroline, 117 W. 36th St.	24	5
LITTELL, Emeline G., 20 E. 94th St.	81	5
LINDSEY, E. W., Thompsonville Av.	50	5
LEE, Jennie, 523 Greenwich St.	28	5
LEVINE, Rose, 163 Monroe St.	22	5
LEITH, Josephine, 535 W. 29th St.	19	5
LOWRY, Michael, 304 3d Av.	57	5
MYERSON, Nathan, 286 Madison St.	1	5
MEADE, Mary J., 719 2d Av.	46	6
MERLING, Benjamin, 638 E. 12th St.	44	5
MALKIE, Hess, 307 2d Av.	53	5
MORRIS, Eliza, 511 E. 70th St.	66	5
MIZRACH, Selig, 66 Rivington St.	45	7
McFARLAND, Sarah, 545 W. 26th St.	84	6
McLAREN, Robert, 504 W. 110th St.	64	6
O'BRIEN, Ann, 219 E. 21st St.	60	6
O'BRIEN, Wm., 421 W. 26th St.	60	6
PEILLET, Franz, 142 W. 26th St.	63	6
QUIRK, Ann, 69 Avenue D.	70	6
RYER, Alfred, 141 E. 42d St.	78	7
RHYMNS, Janet B., 506 W. 42d St.	80	5
ROBERTSON, Colin, 204 W. 135th St.	60	5
REITH, Ernest, Roosevelt Hosp.	24	5
ROSS, Henry C., 129 W. 31st St.	1	5
ROBERTSON, Thos., Brevoort House.	53	5
REITER, Max, 135 Suffolk St.	1	5
ROSS, Loretta, 44 West End Av.	6	5
RIELEBERGER, Rosie, 109 Lewis St.	45	5
SCHWARTZ, Selig, 21 Bleecker St.	1	5
STANTON, Henry, St. Andrew's Hotel	35	5
SCHWETZER, John, 13 Little W. 12th	29	5
SCHMIDT, John G., 211 E. 108th St.	66	5
STEIN, Samuel, N. Y. Infant Asylum	1	5
SPALDING, George, 72 E. 94th St.	1	5
SPANDAU, Isador H., 503 3d Av.	27	5
SCHNEIDER, Gustave, 61 E. 1st St.	37	5
URSO, Luiz, 209 E. 111th St.	1	5
WORMSER, Louis, 2 E. 65th St.	76	5
WARD, Margaret, 17 Laight St.	85	5
WRIGHT, Florence, 40 E. 129th St.	1	5
WHALEN, Mary, 213 E. 70th St.	66	5
WEBER, George, 157 125th St.	66	5
YOUNG, Thelma H., 511½ W. 43d St.	1	5
ZITORNA, Victor, 21 Pitt St.	40	4

Bronx.

CONNELL, Hannah, King's Bridge.	64	4
FINEGAN, John A., Lincoln Hosp.	53	6
MURRAY, Jane W., 516 E. 138th St.	1	5
O'ROURKE, Anna, 1,066 Franklin Av.	65	5
REGAN, Helen G., 1,748 Wash. Av.	1	6
TIERNEY, Patrick, St. Joseph's Hos.	40	4

Brooklyn.

AIGNER, Gabriel, 248½ Bainbridge.	75	6
BAGLEY, Neronica, 80 Cumberland.	1	5
BALL, Sirar, St. Mary's Hosp.	37	5
BERRY, John, 483 Hicks St.	64	5
BOWLES, C. W., 290 Willoughby Av.	32	5
CALDWELL, W. J., 798 Metropol. Av.	35	4
CAVALUZZO, Luciano, 2,056 B'way.	1	5
COCHRAN, Thos. W., Cumb. St. Hosp.	50	5
CONNELL, Margaret, 46 Amity St.	1	5
CONNELLY, John, 46 Amity St.	1	5
CONNELL, Mary D., 169 Albany Av.	76	5
CORT, Amelia A., 250 Clermont Av.	1	5
COUGHLIN, Ann, 178½ 4th Av.	52	5
DANGELO, Angelica, 342 4th Av.	1	5
DEIL, Peter, St. Peter's Hosp.	40	5
DOOKING, Mary, St. Peter's Hosp.	38	5
FARRELL, Michael, Long Isl. Hosp.	76	5
FORD, Susan A., E. 94th and Av. G.	33	5
FORREST, Leo, 109 N. Elliott Place.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

Call money easier, 4@6½ per cent.

Wall Street opened its new week with some change of details, but no change of heart nor any new tone of business—nor unhappily of news. International Power rose 15, but was not exactly active. The next strongest stock on the list was Westinghouse, which rose 6, following a rise of 10 last week, and 25 for the preferred. General Electric rose only 3. The most active stock was Amalgamated, which rose 5, upon sales of 160,000 shares. These properties are of varying excellence and intrinsic merit, but they are alike in keeping their own counsel, except when it pleases their backers to have a "movement." There is practically no limit to this mysterious affair, which comes off whenever it pleases insiders. When the electrics were falling some 20 or 30 points below the present range never a word was vouchsafed to prevent anxious holders from sacrificing their holdings. Now that the market is turning upward, and there is perhaps stock for sale acquired at a lower range, we hear of dividends for 1904. It would be wonderfully heartening if memories were shorter. But who can have forgotten International Power's rise from 95 to 149 in 1902, and its fall in the following month of May from 198 to 120? Really yesterday's rise is a small and shabby affair, for a property whose movements only culminate with rises or falls of 100 points, more or less. The machinery creaked less audibly in the rest of the list, there being rises of 1 or 2 points even in the soberest and steadiest of them all. Northwest and St. Paul, New York Central and Pennsylvania, Reading and Rock Island, Baltimore and Ohio and Erie, the Southern properties and the Pacifics, the industrials generally, and the tractions, with the exception of Brooklyn Rapid Transit—all shared in the improvement.

It is an attractive picture, but the complement is less so. Southern Pacific reported a gain of earnings, and a bond issue of $7,315,000—dividends rank after interest whatever the earnings. St. Louis and San Francisco, whose subsidiary lines are habitual bond issuers, reported a decrease of October surplus of $115,339. Denver and Rio Grande reported a decrease of October net of $61,803. And there were others, but none of such general significance as the statement by the Chairman of the Bessemer Pig Iron Association that of the blast furnaces tributary to the Lake Superior region 57 per cent. are idle. More will be heard of this. As a Director of the Steel Trust said—or whether he said it or not—"The cost of producing iron and steel must be reduced all the way from 10 to 20 per cent. and organized labor must join with us, either willingly or unwillingly, in bringing this about." It has been said that for this country and at this time precedents and statistics do not count. Therefore no harm can be done by placing side by side for judicious consideration the price record and some of the old-fashioned factors of values.

Not all of the news of the day was depressing. The break in the money market was all the more remarkable because it was understood to have been caused by Chicago cash, lent here at rates not wholly agreeable to those who like to call the tune in the New York money market. The weakness in the sterling market is phenomenal. There is something like cruelty in taking gold from the Bank of England when its reserve is, in our phrase, below the legal minimum, and its foreign trade report for November, announced yesterday, shows an increase of imports of £3,605,500, and a decrease of exports of £1,610,400. In the old days England's excess of imports marked the world's tribute. Perhaps it still does, but in growing degree it marks payment for goods with liquidation of investments, and export of evidences of debt. We sold back the consols we took, but the Continent did not. Not in generations has England been so financed by foreign funds. It is therefore opportune that the Panama payments promise to fall at a time which enables much of the sterling which is offering to be kept off the market or absorbed from the market, thus postponing the demands upon London's slender stores of free metal until a more convenient season. The cotton market was reactionary.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	4½	Mo., Kan. & T.	½
Am. C. & F. pf.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Coal	1	Missouri Pacific	1½
Am. Ice	½	Nat. R. of M. pf.	½
Am. Ice pf.	½	N. Y. Central	½
Am. Locomotive	½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
Am. Locom. pf.	1½	Norf. & West.	½
Am. Smelting	3½	North. American	1½
Am. Sugar	1½	Pacific Mail	½
Anaconda Copper	5	People's Gas	½
At., T. & S. F.	½	Pere Marquette	1½
Balt. & Ohio	1½	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	1
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	1
Can. Pacific	½	Reading	1½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Chi. & Alton	½	Rock Island	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	Rock Island pf.	1½
Chi. Gt. West.	½	Rubber Goods	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2½
Chi., R. I. & P.	½	St. L. & S. F. pf.	½
Col. Fuel & I.	1½	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	2
Col. Southern	½	Southern Pacific	1½
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	Southern Railway	½
Consol. Gas	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1	Texas & Pacific	1½
Erie	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	½	Union Pacific	1½
Ft. W. & D. City	6	Union Pacific pf.	½
General Electric	3	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	1
Illinois Central	½	U. S. Express	1½
Int. Power	15	U. S. Steel pf.	1½
Louis. & Nash.	1½	Wabash pf.	½
Met. Securities	1	West. Union	½
Met. St. Ry.	1½	Westinghouse	6
Minn. & St. L. pf.	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	2½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½	Wis. Central pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	1	Met. W. S. El.	Chi. 1½
Am. Dist. Tel.	2	Reading 2d pf.	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Rubber Goods pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr.	1½	St. L. & S. F.	½
Del. & Hudson	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Int. Paper	½	Sloss-Sheffield	1½
Int. Paper pf.	1	U. S. Realty pf.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s	
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st	1	Class B	1½
Det. & M. 4s	1	St. L. & S. W. 2d	2½
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	1½	U. S. Steel 5s	½
Mob. & O. gen. 4s	1½	Wabash deb. B	1
Ore. R. & N. 4s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Ann Arbor 4s	1	Mex. Cent. con. 4s	1
At., T. & S. F. E.		Nat. Starch 6s	6
Okla. 4s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	3
Louis. Av. & Pav. Ry. 5s			8½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 7	737,147
To date this year	140,901,043
Corresponding date last year	175,646,387

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 7	$3,232,000
To date this year	$843,658,850
Corresponding date last year	$842,415,630

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Co. of Philadelphia.
Federal Mining and Smelting Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

A. G. Hyde & Sons Co.
Colts' Arms Co.
New Central Coal Co.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Advance Resumed.—In the light of yesterday's developments in the stock market it would appear that Saturday's reactionary movement was nothing more than a halt for breath, and not, as some were inclined to regard it, the culmination of an upward movement which had lasted nearly a whole week, having been sustained much beyond other recent recoveries in the stock market. Yesterday the declines were exceptional and occurred for the most part in stocks too inactive or too little conspicuous to entitle them to much distinction. All the really active stocks and most of the less active ones with them advanced, securing in many cases net gains of a number of points. Business, it is true, was not very well distributed, but this is merely saying that the market in this respect was like that of last week, and last week's market did well enough, it must be admitted, so far as prices are concerned.

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Character of Trading.—That the market was still dominated by manipulation seemed more or less generally admitted, and more or less evident, too, from the transactions themselves. Those inclined to criticise the market on this score have little ground for quarrel, at least so far as the results attained are concerned, but if manipulation is the prime mover the fact is of prime importance in the matter of its bearing upon the future of the market. The advance to be long sustained would seem to require the participation of the general public, and as yet the indications are that the business from this source is still small. That the market's strength should have brought some increase in outside business is very natural, but apparently the strength of the market has increased more than have the orders from the public.

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Succession of Leaders.—One of the arguments advanced in proof of the contention that the market is highly manipulated is the fact that all last week and again yesterday one or two stocks have been picked out each day and advanced more or less sensationally, while the rest of the list moves much less impetuously and apparently is governed as much as by anything by the many-point advances in the stocks chosen as leaders. It is suggested that any general increase in the demand for stocks would show itself by a more or less even movement rather than by spectacular advances in a few and only moderate ones in most issues. The rôle of leader yesterday was assumed by Amalgamated Copper, which besides being very active rose full 5 points. The stocks which played similar rôles last week were much less prominent yesterday, and one of them, Brooklyn Rapid Transit actually showed a net loss on the day's transactions in spite of the market's general strength.

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Closing Hour.—The hour between two and three was the most active hour of the day and the one in which prices were strongest. In many cases the top prices of the day were reached just before the close, the full advance of the day thus appearing in the net changes. This final sharp upward movement followed closely upon a decline in the call money rate to 4 per cent., a recession of 2¼ per cent. from the rate quoted early in the day. This was particularly interesting in connection with the report heard last week that the money market was to be so guided by interests capable of controlling it that rates would be made low enough to attract buyers to the market. The movement of rates in the call money market since this report was circulated affords some superficial evidence of the report having had foundation.

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Amalgamated Copper.—Out of the day's total of about three-quarters of a million shares for all stocks, Amalgamated supplied 161,750 shares, making this by far the most active stock of the session. More interesting than this was the advance in the stock from 41¾ to 46¾, and its net gain of 5 points for the day. The movement in the stock was in some quarters attributed largely to the efforts of the Boston operator who recently circularized the original subscribers to the stock and the public in general concerning the position of Amalgamated and its prospects. At the same time it was suggested that this operator was really acting for somebody else, presumably some of the prominent insiders who desired to keep under cover. Some houses prominently identified with previous movements in the stock, and who were supposed to be not for the controlling interest in the property, were among the buyers of the stock, as were also a number of Boston houses.

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Southern Railway.—An arbitrage house said yesterday that they looked for higher prices for Southern Railway common, on the ground that there is apparently on foot a plan to mark the stock up. London, it was said, was a heavy buyer of calls on the stock coincidently with its activity early last week, and this was believed to foreshadow an attempt to put the stock up. The same buying of calls by London, the house said, was in evidence before the recent sharp advance in Southern Pacific.

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Foreign Transactions.—Seemingly position in Americans for the coming settlement and its trading in this market yesterday was relatively insignificant. The foreigners both bought and sold but only on a small scale, and the final result left them about where they were at the opening of the market.

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Another Theory.—Many reasons are being advanced for the upward movement in the market. One suggested yesterday was that an unfavorable decision was expected in the Northern Securities case soon to be argued before the Supreme Court and that stocks were being marked up so that the decline expected to follow the announcement of the decision would not carry prices as low as if the announcement were made with stocks selling at a much lower level. One flaw in this theory seems to be that although the case may soon be argued, it does not follow that the decision will rapidly follow the argument. The announcement of the decision may still be months off.

EXCHANGE RECOVERS SLIGHTLY

More Gold Secured in London, Some of It from Bank of England.

Engagements of gold for import amounting to $1,210,000 were announced yesterday as a result of the low figure to which sterling exchange fell at the close of last week. Lazard Frères secured $800,000 and the National City Bank $410,000. That London parted with this gold with reluctance was indicated by the day's cables to the news agencies, which announced a further advance in the price of bar gold to the highest figure of the season, and in fact the highest reached in many years. Part of the gold secured yesterday is in the form of gold bars, part of it in American eagles, and the balance in sovereigns. Some of the gold, it is interesting to note, was taken from the Bank of England, most if not all of the previous engagements of gold on this movement having been secured in the open market in London.

Conditions in the foreign exchange market showed some improvement over those of the closing days of last week, but this improvement was not evident until rather late in the day, when, under the influence of the lower rates for call money, which got down to 4 per cent., the price of demand sterling recovered from the low figure at which it was selling earlier in the day. The recovery amounted to 10 or 15 points, the market for demand at the close being about 4.8290. Sales of bills for cash were reported as low as 4.8255, the equivalent of about 4.8270 regular way, with interest figured at 6 per cent., but it was said that this price was made only on some bills somewhat below the best grades, and was therefore not an accurate reflection of the actual condition of the day's exchange market.

BROOKLYN UNION GAS STOCK.

Proposed Issue of an Additional $5,000,000.

Stockholders of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, at their annual meeting Dec. 30, will be called upon to authorize the issue of an additional $5,000,000 of stock, thereby increasing the capital of the company from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000.

The request for the authorization is in accordance with a plan that has been under consideration for some time past to raise additional funds for extensive betterments due to increased possibilities of business. Of the proposed issue, $3,000,000 will be devoted at the end of three years to the retirement of a like amount of the bonds, the other $2,000,000 being held in the treasury.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Grain receipts all kinds at Chicago during the past week, according to the dispatches from that city, amounted to 4,525,836 bushels, a decrease of 131,818 bushels from the previous week, but an increase of 227,305 bushels as compared with the same period last year.

The Pennsylvania Oil and Gas Company is said to have sold for about $800,000 oil wells and claims in Wyoming to a French and Belgium syndicate which will carry on active development.

The Federal Bank has declared its first dividend a semi-annual payment of 5 per cent.

One share of Bank of Commerce stock sold on the Stock Exchange at 215.

Unfavorable British Trade Return.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The November statement of the Board of Trade shows an increase of $18,027,500 in imports and a decrease of $8,032,000 in exports. Both imports and exports of manufactured articles declined, the former $794,205 and the latter $3,612,025. The heaviest increase in imports was raw cotton, $8,332,655. Grain and flour were next, with $6,655,775.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—The weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston follows:

	Dec. 5.	Dec. for week.
Loans	$170,613,000	$1,571,000
Circulation	6,566,000	5,000
Deposits	122,216,000	1,458,000
Due banks	37,062,000	*2,178,000
United States deposits	6,418,000	2,000
Due from agents	25,831,000	264,000
Exchanges	12,450,000	*1,554,000
Due from others	18,158,000	*1,294,000
5 per cent. fund	331,750	2,500
Legals	5,858,000	*220,000
Specie	14,025,000	258,000
Reserve excess	97,642	*287,429
New York excess	6,913,429	*1,429

*Increase.

The money market holds firm. The supply of funds is not large, but neither is the demand.

Call loans, 5½@6½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 5@6 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 6@6½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 5 per cent. New York funds at par. Clearings, $7,790,718. Balances, $846,486.

The foreign exchange market is steady. Actual rates follow:

	Sight.	Sixty Days.
Cables	4.85¾	
Sterling	4.83¾	4.79@
Commercial		4.78@
Francs	5.19@	5.21@
Reichsmarks	.94@	.94@
Guilders	.40@	.40

The strength and activity of Amalgamated made that stock conspicuous to-day. Copper Range was a feature, but lagged behind Amalgamated. Utah was strong in expectation of the dividend. There was a fair amount of trading in Steel preferred. Massachusetts Electric preferred was weak.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
203	Atchison	68¾	67½	68
5	Atchison pf.	93½	93½	93½
38	Boston Elevated	140¾	140	140¾
6	*Boston & Lowell	255	255	255
24	*Boston & Maine	168¼	168¼	168¼
20	C. J. B. & S. Y.	140	140	140
1	*Con. & Mont. Class A	184	184	184
50	*Connecticut River	271½	271½	271½
5	*Fitch pf.	135¾	135¾	135¾
180	Mass. Electric	20¾	19½	20¾
8	*Mass. Electric pf.	77¾	77¾	77¾
20	Mexican Central	15¾	15¾	16
15	N. Y., N. H. & H.	196¾	196¾	196¾
5	Old Colony	207	207	207
100	*Pere Marquette	80¾	80¾	80¾
5	Pere Marquette pf.	74	74	74
2	Portland pf.	97½	97½	97½
1,180	Union Pacific	77¾	76	77¾
5	West End	90	90	90
39	West End pf.	110½	110	110

TELEPHONES.

401	American	127¾	126¾	126¾
200	Mexican	1¾	1¾	1¾
20	New England	125	125	125
5	Western	2	2	2
250	Western pf.	81	81	81

MISCELLANEOUS.

353	Am. Ag. Chem.	12¾	11	11
6,125	*Am. Sugar	125	123	124¾
93	*Am. Sugar pf.	130¼	129¼	130¼
60	Am. Woolen	67½	67½	67½
350	Dom. Iron & Steel	9	8¾	8¾
100	Ga. Ry. & Elec.	26	26	26
15	General Electric	160¾	158¾	160¾
107	Mass. Gas pf.	87½	87½	87½
197	Mergenthaler	182	184	184
10	Nova Scotia Steel	70½	70½	70½
80	Pullman	215	215	215
40	Swift & Co.	103	103	103
20	United Fruit	103¾	103	103½
215	U. S. Shoe Machine	42	47¾	48
370	U. S. Steel	13	11¾	11¾
1,730	U. S. Steel pf.	57½	55¾	57½

MINING.

1,410	Adventure	3¼	3	3
225	Allouez	4¾	4¼	4½
16,400	Amalgamated	41¾	41¾	46¾
50	Anaconda	18	18	18
100	Atlantic	7	7½	7½
680	Bingham	22	21	22
650	Centennial	18½	18	18¾
200	Cons. Mercur	1	800	800
7,471	Copper Range	46	44¼	46
300	Daly West	30	30	30
170	Dom. Coal	70	70¾	70¾
20	Franklin	7¾	7¾	7¾
50	Guanajuato	75c	75c	75c
207	Isle Royale	9	9	9¼
15	Mass.	1	80c	80c
910	Mayflower	1	80c	83½c
65	Michigan	8¾	8¼	8¼
40	Montana C. & C.	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Old Colony	17	17	17
200	Osceola	62	59½	62
200	Parrott	20½	19½	19½
50	Phoenix	3¾	3¾	3¾
15	Quincy	80	80	80
5	Rhode Island	1	1	1
200	Santa Fe	1	1	1
260	Shannon	5¾	5¾	5¾
108	Tamarack	60	60	60
840	Trinity	4	4	4
50	U. S. Coal & Oil	7¾	7¾	7¾
740	United States	15	15	15
1,600	Utah	25	25½	25½
510	Victoria	3¾	3¾	3¾
600	Virginia	23	23	23
45	Wolverine	67	67	67

*Ex-dividend.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 4@6½ per cent., with the last loan at 5½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were at 4 per cent.

Time money rate, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 5½ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $143,854,704; balances, $6,096,201; United States Sub-Treasury credit balance, $195,960.

Money on call in London, 2@3 per cent.; short bills, 3 15-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 3 15-16@4 per cent.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.80½ for sixty days and $4.84 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.7925; demand, $4.8275; cables, $4.8325. Commercial bills were $4.78¾@4.79½.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.23¾ less 1-16 and 5.21¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 93 13-16@94 and 94⅜; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40@40 1-16.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 5c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—20@25c discount. St. Louis—10c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The demand for money in the market to-day increased, owing to the Transvaal loan call to-morrow and anticipation of scarcity in connection with the Stock Exchange settlement. Discounts were firm on the weak tendency of New York exchange.

Business on the Stock Exchange was generally dull. There was an indisposition to trade, owing to the approach of the settlement, and the public was apathetic. Consols were steady, but closed easier. Home rails were cheerless. Americans were idle. They started below parity, hardened nominally, United States Steel preferred being exceptionally strong, and at the close were generally easier. Canadians were lower. Argentine rails were buoyant.

There was an advance in the price of gold in consequence of the demand for the metal from America.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88¾; consols for account, 88 15-16; Anaconda, 8¾; Atchison, 69¾; Atchison preferred, 95¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 50⅝; Canadian Pacific, 122¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 33; Chicago Great Western, 16¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 146⅜; De Beers, 21; Denver and Rio Grande, 22; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 71¼; Erie, 23⅝; Erie first preferred, 69⅜; Erie second preferred, 51½; Illinois Central, 134½; Louisville and Nashville, 100⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 18¼; New York Central, 122¼; Norfolk and Western, 63⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90; Ontario and Western, 22¾; Pennsylvania, 60⅝; Rand Mines, 9⅜; Reading, 22⅜; Reading first preferred, 40; Reading second preferred, 31; Southern Pacific, 63¼; Southern Railway preferred, 51½; Southern Pacific, 41¼; Union Pacific, 78⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 89; United States Steel, 12⅜; United States Steel preferred, 58¼; Wabash, 21; Wabash preferred, 38.

Bar silver firm, 25¾d per ounce.

Money, 2@3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 4 per cent.; for three months' bills is 3 15-16@4 per cent.

Bar gold, 78s 1½d. American eagles, 76s 7½d.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 34.30; Lisbon, 24.50.

Withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England to-day for shipment were £150,000 for Egypt and £31,000 for Gibraltar.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm, but later French rentes and internationals were heavy. The closing was irregular. Industrials were inactive.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 42½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 19c for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were rather firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short and three months' bills, 3 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—To-day's market would have been a dull one had not active trading been indulged in in the arbitrage stocks. The latter's number was the largest recently recorded, and was regarded as an evidence that there is an improvement in commission house business.

The movement in Marsden and International Smokeless Powder was resumed. The former "bulled" hard, the price again falling to pass 3¼, at which figure there appeared to be a large amount of stock for sale. Powder, on the other hand, advanced easily 1¼ points, and closed at the top—9½ bid. It is expected there will be developments to-morrow in the deal between the powder company and the Dupont interests.

Consolidated Traction of New Jersey, after sales at 62, was wanted at 63½, but the bid did not bring out any stock. Fractional gains were made by several issues, but Philadelphia Rapid Transit was heavy, being offered at 11 at the close. Bonds were generally higher. Total sales, 27,148 shares and $76,200 bonds. Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Amalgamated Copper	46¾	45¾	46¼
100	American Alkali	1-16	1-16	1-16
10	American Cement	6¾	6¾	6¾
500	Atchison	69¾	67¾	68¾
300	Brooklyn Rap. Transit	48¾	47¾	48
1	Cambria Iron	44¼	40½	40½
1,000	Cambria Steel	18¾	18¼	18¾
30	Catawissa 1st pf.	52½	48¾	52½
100	Chicago Great Western	16	16	16
15	Con. Coal of Md.	62	62	62
20	Elec. Co. of Am.	7 13-16	7 13-16	7 13-16
200	Erie	23¾	23¼	23¾
1,330	Internat. Smokeless P.	3¼	3	3¼
22	Insurance of N. Am.	24½	24½	24½
13	Lehigh Valley R. R.	36¾	36¾	36¾
1,135	Marsden	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	North Penn. R. R.	103	103	103
1,770	Penn.	55 15-16	55¼	55 15-16
18	Phila. Traction	95¾	95¼	95¾
1,227	Phila. Electric	6 3-16	6	6 3-16
635	Phila. Co.	31	30¾	31
100	Phila. Rapid Transit	11	11	11
12,600	Reading	22¼	21 15-16	22¼
50	Reading Traction	30	30	30
1,200	Rock Island	20¾	20¼	20¾
400	Southern R.	31	30¾	31
230	Tidewater Steel	½	½	½
84	United Gas Imp.	82	82	82
681	Union Traction	45	44¾	45
900	U. S. Steel	11¾	11¾	11¾
1,500	Reading 1st pf.	87¼	86¾	87¼
300	Warwick Steel	3¾	3¼	3¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Locally the interest centred in Swift's shares, which went off sharply on sales of over 1,000 shares before noon on the knowledge that the capital stock of the company is to be increased to the amount of $10,000,000, making a total of $35,000,000 capital. In April 1895, the capital stock was only $300,000. The prospective issue brings the total to $35,000,000 and there are $5,000,000 five per cent. bonds. Other local issues were steady. Biscuit common was in good demand at higher prices.

New York exchange was par before clearings and 10 cents discount afterward. Time and call loans 5@6 per cent.

Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
9	American Can	4	3¾	3¾
500	American Can pf.	33¼	32¾	32¾
140	American Radiator	45	45	45
15	American Radiator pf.	115¾	115¼	115¾
10	Chicago Brewing pf.	99	99	99
200	Diamond Match	123¾	123¾	123¾
441	Lake Street L.	2¾	2	2
100	National Biscuit	36¾	36¼	36¾
190	National Biscuit pf.	100	100	100
5	National Carbon pf.	30	30	30
1,200	Swift & Co.	103½	102	102¾
100	United Box Board pf.	20½	20¼	20½

Equitable Trust Co.'s New Quarters.

The Equitable Trust Company moved yesterday from 25 Nassau Street to 15 Nassau Street. Equitable Building, into the quarters until recently occupied by the Western National Bank, now consolidated with the National Bank of Commerce.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

There was a fairly active market yesterday in the trading in curb securities. Improvement was shown in a number of stocks, while the bond market was only moderately active. A good number were traded in with only one or two declines. Cuban 6s of 1890 still retain their prominence as the strongest bond in the list, selling 4 points higher, at 80. American Writing Paper was somewhat weak, selling off to 67. The most important gain of the day was that of Interborough Rapid Transit, which sold up to 93, an advance of ¼. Greene Consolidated Copper, in sympathy with the copper stocks in general, was stronger, selling at the close at 13⅛, the highest for the day and an advance of ⅛. Northern Securities fluctuated between 134⅜ and 135, and back again to the high figure, with sales about 1,900 shares.

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MANHATTAN TRANSIT, which has been selling around 1¼ for some few days, was in fairly good demand, advancing ⅛, to 1⅜. There seems to be little stock for sale around the present figures.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	3¾	3¾	3¾
400	American Can pf.	32¾	32	32
100	British Columbia Cop.	4	4	4
100	Cotton Oil & Fibre pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾
500	Gold Hill Copper	3-16	3-16	3-16
3,400	Greene Consol. Copper	13¼	12¾	13⅛
100	Hackensack Meadows			
	Knick. Tr. Co. rects.	11½	11½	11½
100	Hackensack Meadows	13½	13½	13½
395	Interborough R. T.	93	91¾	93
100	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	18	18	18
1,400	Kitchener Mining	⅛	⅛	1-16
100	Lanston Monotype	7¾	7¾	7¾
385	Light, Fuel & Power	10¾	10¾	10¾
970	Manhattan Transit	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Mont. & Bos. Copper	¾	¾	¾
55	New Orleans Rys.	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	N. Y. Transportation	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,600	Northern Securities	89¾	89	89¾
250	Seaboard Air Line	11	11	11
100	Standard Milling pf.	16¾	16¾	16¾
30	Standard Oil	648	648	648
700	Tennessee Copper	20¾	20½	20¾
100	Union Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝

Bonds.

$10,000	Am. Writ. Paper 6s.	67	67	67
5,000	B'klyn R. T. new 4s.	89¾	89¾	89¾
4,000	Cuban 6s of 1890	80	80	80
2,000	Emp. State Sugar 6s	20	20	20
2,000	Union Ferry 5s.	91½	91	91½
5,000	Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	71¼	71¼	71¼

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Saturday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Dec. 7. Bid.	Dec. 7. Asked.	Dec. 5. Bid.	Dec. 5. Asked.
American Banknote	47	50	47	50
American Can	3¾	4	3¾	4
American Can pf.	31½	32	31½	32
American Chicle	100	105	100	105
American Chicle pf.	75	82	75	82
American De Forest		5	5	
Amer. Matting	96	98	95	97
American Motive Power	¼	¾	¼	¾
American Surety	160	165	160	165
American Typefounders	25	35	25	35
Amer Typefounders pf.	88½	93	88½	93
American Writing Paper	½	¾	½	¾
Amer. Writing Paper pf.	9¼	10¾	9¼	10¾
Amer. Writing Paper 5s	67	68	67	67¾
Automatic Heating pf.	91	96	91	96
Bamberger De Lamar	¼	⅝	¼	⅝
Borden's Cond. Milk	122	128	122	128
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	107	109	107	109
Buff. & Susq. R. R. pf.		86		86
British Columbia Copper	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼
California Copper	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Camden Land	1-16	3-16	1-16	3-16
Casein Co. of America	5	8	5	8
Casein Co. of Amer. pf.		78	77	78
Central Fireworks	17	22	17	22
Central Fireworks pf.	55	65	55	65
Central Foundry	¾	1¼	¾	1¼
Central Foundry pf.	5	8	5	8
Central Foundry 6s	44	50	44	50
Compressed Air	½	¾	½	¾
Cons. Lake Superior	2	3	2	3
Cons. Lake Superior pf.	½	1½	½	1½
Cons. Refrigerating	8¼	9

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Monday, Dec. 7, 1903.

Albany & Sus 6s ... 108½
$5,000 ... 108½
Am Spirits M 6s ... 65½
1,000 ... 67
Atch Topeka & Santa Fe gen 4s ... 98½
2,000 ... 98
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s ... 100
20,000 ... 100
5,000 ... 100¼
1,000 ... 100½
10,000 2d ... 100¾
Registered ... 100½
Adjustment 4s ... 87½
10,000 ... 88
Balto & O 4s ... 93½
Registered ... 97
3,000 ... 97½
Beech Creek 4s ... 103½
1,000 ... 103¾
Beech Creek 1st gu 4s ... 104½
2,000 ... 104¾
Brklyn Rap Tr 5s ... 93½
2,000 ... 93¾
Brklyn Un El 1st ... 98½
1,000 ... 98¾
Brklyn Un Gas 5s ... 115½
5,000 ... 115¾
Buff R & P gen 5s ... 107½
Buff & Susq 1st 5s ... 102
Canada Southern 2d ... 106
Cent Pacific 1st ref ... 100½
Cent of Ga 5% coll 5s ... 104
2,000 ... 104½
Cent of Ga 1st con 5s ... 94½
Mid 1st 5s ... 94½
2,000 ... 94¾
South 1st 5s ... 94½
4,000 ... 94¾
Central Ohio 4½s ... 103½
Cent of N J gen 5s, registered ... 125½
2,000 ... 125¾
Ches & O fd 6s ... 99
2,000 ... 99
Ches & O 5s, 1911 ... 110½
2,000 ... 110¾
5,000 ... 110¾
Ches & O con 5s ... 114½
Chic & O gen 4½s ... 102
1,000 ... 102½
1,000 ... 102¾
10,000 ... 102½
15,000 ... 102½
10,000 ... 102¾
Chi & Alton R R 5s ... 88
Chi & Alton 3½s ... 73½
20,000 ... 73¾
5,000 ... 74
1,000 ... 74½
Chi, Ind & L 6s ... 74½
Chi, Ind & C 4s, 1st, bonds ... 93
4,000 ... 93
2,000 ... 93½
1,000 ... 93¾
10,000 ... 94
4,000 ... 100½
12,000 ... 100¾
2,000 ... 100¾
Chi, Ind & Louisville Ry 6s ... 114½
10,000 ... 114¾
Chi Gas L & C 1st 5s ... 107
Chi & N'w'n con 7s ... 140½
1,000 ... 139½
Chi & N'w'n con 3½ ... 105
Chi, R I & P gen 4s ... 103½
1,000 ... 103¾
25,000 ... 103¾
10,000 ... 103¾
Chi, R I & P R R 1st ref 4s ... 98½
2,000 ... 98¾
10,000 ... 98¾
Reading gen 4s ... 98½
40,000 ... 98¾
2,000 ... 98¾
St L, I M & South gen 5s ... 111
2,000 ... 111
15,000 ... 111½
5,000 ... 111¾
Unify & ref 4s ... 95
5,000 ... 95
St L & San F R R 6s, Class B ... 104½
25,000 ... 104¾
St L & San F R R refunding 4s ... 85
3,000 ... 85
St L S W'n 1st 4s ... 95½
4,000 ... 95¾
2,000 ... 95¾
5,000 ... 96
2d inc 4s ... 75
1,000 ... 75
St L & S F gen 4s ... 95¾
10,000 ... 96
4,000 ... 96
1,000 ... 96¼
2,000 ... 96½
Adjustment 4s ... 71
4,000 ... 71
Nor & W con 6s ... 97
4,000 ... 97
North Pac 4s ... 102½
11,000 ... 102¾
5,000 ... 103
North Pac gen 3s ... 70½
1,000 ... 70¾
Ore R & N con 4s ... 96
1,000 ... 96
25,000 20F ... 97½
15,000 ... 97¾
10,000 ... 97¾
4,000 ... 97½
Oregon Short Line 4s ... 93
2,000 ... 93½
10,000 ... 93¾
guaranteed 4s ... 93½
2,000 ... 93½
10,000 ... 93¾
5,000 ... 93¾
Pennsylvania 3½s ... 94¼
2,000 ... 94½
Peo & East con 4s ... 71
1,000 ... 71
Reading gen 4s ... 82½
40,000 ... 82¾
2,000 ... 82¾
Rock Island 4s ... 87½
1,000 ... 87¾
Rock Island 4½s ... 98½
1,000 ... 98¾
Rock Island 5s ... 107½
1,000 ... 107¾
Rock Island gen 6s ... 116½
1,000 ... 116¾
St Jos & Gd Isl 1st 4s ... 94
1,000 ... 94
St L & San F R R 4s ... 75½
St L S W'n 1st 4s ... 75½
St Paul, M & M, Mont Cent 6s ... 116
1,000 ... 116
San F & A P 4s ... 76½
26,000 ... 77
Seaboard A L Ry refunding 5s ... 80
2,000 ... 80
Gold 4s ... 73½
1,000 ... 73¾
South Pac 4s ... 97½
10,000 ... 97¾
4,000 ... 98
South Pac 4s ... 87½
1,000 ... 87¾
Sunset Eclipse ... 98
Vindicator ... 40
Work ... 3¾

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ANN ARBOR—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Mileage	262	262	262
4th week Nov.	$51,144	$52,161	$51,212
Month	161,140	160,563	158,961
From July 1	852,564	776,356	779,961

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—

Mileage	1,845	1,845	1,845
4th week Nov.	223,117	205,022	.....
Month	844,437	791,932	.....
From July 1	8,567,777	8,152,264	.....

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—

Mileage	536	547	546
4th week Nov.	116,301	110,393	110,337
Month	414,945	389,281	377,018
From July 1	2,440,843	2,185,696	2,009,106

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—

Mileage	4,092	4,092	4,092
4th week Nov.	327,367	305,171	279,024
Month	2,284,890	2,126,499	2,464,290
From July 1	18,816,114	18,878,947	12,845,293

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY—

Mileage	5,623	5,464	4,992
November	4,178,355	4,377,286	3,776,416
From July 1	39,762,823	39,405,937	37,337,643

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—

Mileage	880	880	880
Month of Nov.	406,510	391,521	.....
From Jan. 1	4,780,236	4,295,805	.....

MEXICAN CENTRAL—

Mileage	2,897	2,686	2,198
4th week Nov.	676,811	486,612	455,406
Month	2,011,718	1,871,371	1,452,171
From Jan. 1	22,860,706	18,097,179	.....

MINERAL RANGE—

Mileage	127	127	127
4th week Nov.	11,917	15,035	.....
Month	46,453	48,916	.....
From July 1	544,552	262,540	.....

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—

Mileage	1,469	1,412	1,355
4th week Nov.	192,253	227,581	212,033
Month	750,654	750,618	671,739
From July 1	8,482,414	8,490,258	2,856,108

MOBILE & OHIO—

Mileage	912	874	874
4th week Nov.	242,486	237,049	.....
Month	965,219	944,881	.....
From July 1	9,243,316	8,966,423	.....

NEW YORK CENTRAL—

Mileage	3,422	3,220	3,220
4th week Nov.	2,600,584	2,427,977	2,327,016
From July 1	34,765,893	32,702,906	32,174,565

NORFOLK & WESTERN—

Mileage	1,732	1,710	1,670
4th week Nov.	471,707	472,382	435,063
Month	1,772,108	1,764,417	1,564,410
From July 1	8,497,626	8,539,405	7,256,886

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—

Mileage	247	247	247
4th week Nov.	31,224	25,914	.....
Month	97,153	91,275	.....
From July 1	850,670	802,023	.....

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—

4th week Nov.	93,511	93,656	82,885
Month	333,429	307,755	296,800
From Jan. 1	3,684,774	3,241,842	2,857,021

ANN ARBOR for October—

Gross earnings	180,228	175,027	174,802
Exp. and taxes	127,559	107,964	107,742
Net earnings	52,670	67,063	67,060
Gross, 4 months	715,735	632,990	632,983
Op. expenses	489,425	430,926	402,642
Net, 4 months	226,310	202,064	230,321

COLORADO & SOUTHERN for October—

Gross earnings	636,621	566,773	497,245
Exp. and taxes	455,120	419,092	365,150
Net earnings	178,511	147,681	132,095
Gross, 4 months	2,115,205	1,870,417	1,587,899
Exp. and taxes	1,583,409	1,052,202	1,465,653
Net, 4 months	504,396	468,184	415,764

DENVER & RIO GRANDE, (including Rio Grande Western,) for October—

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings	1,629,687	1,599,178	$30,498
Operating ex.	981,061	966,847	2,214
Net earnings	637,739	632,328	$61,802
Other income	4,900	2,823	$4,112
Total income	641,628	707,151	$65,914
Chgs., taxes, rent	342,931	314,102	34,829
Balance	298,695	390,438	$30,743
Renewal fund	10,000	10,000	.....
Surplus	288,695	379,439	$90,743

From July 1 to Oct. 31—

Gross earnings	6,406,768	6,322,187	$84,611
Operating ex.	3,822,034	3,650,752	291,641
Net earnings	2,584,074	2,671,435	$147,330
Other income	66,067	54,576	11,491
Total income	2,592,161	2,726,782	$135,621
Chgs., taxes, rent	1,334,676	1,280,027	54,649
Balance	1,257,485	1,446,755	187,670
Renewal fund	40,000	40,000	.....
Surplus	1,217,485	1,406,135	$187,670

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC for October—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	253,606	209,306	231,160
Operating ex.	140,300	150,406	162,653
Net earnings	73,250	58,900	68,507
Total income	71,012	59,429	69,497
Charges	56,254	56,943	76,624
Balance	14,742	*710,784	9,127
Gross, 4 months	1,007,287	1,021,483	971,747
Operating ex.	642,942	604,967	586,888
Net, 4 months	364,336	436,516	382,004
Total income	357,218	428,979	384,872
Charges	224,116	226,481	227,182
Surplus, 4 mos.	12,731	74,412	69,400

GEORGIA RAILROAD for October—

Gross earnings	269,626	240,714	233,421
Operating ex.	147,046	126,316	117,429
Net earnings	122,580	114,398	115,972
Gross, 4 months	822,456	764,094	640,140
Operating ex.	536,406	486,463	442,011
Net, 4 months	286,049	277,631	207,126
Total income	296,049	322,691	237,126

LEHIGH & HUDSON RIVER for quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings	126,107	99,799	26,308
Operating ex.	89,020	87,282	11,103
Net earnings	37,079	12,517	15,202
Fixed charges	25,054	24,950	1,104
Surplus	22,025	7,567	14,185

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD reports for October, 1903, and for the four months ended Oct. 31, as follows—

	October.	Four Months.
Gross earnings	Inc. $9,923	Inc. $287,246
Operating expenses	Inc. 12,900	Inc. 206,145
Net earnings	Dec. $2,977	Dec. $82,899

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE for October—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	802,550	844,467	662,109
Operating ex.	547,482	526,518	508,925
Net earnings	254,618	317,949	153,183
Gross, 4 months	3,722,444	3,740,010	3,287,899
Operating ex.	1,977,469	1,970,012	1,965,833
Net, 4 months	1,455,614	1,440,497	1,300,536

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO for October—

Gross earnings	2,227,262	2,097,166	2,120,309
Op. expenses	1,401,302	1,744,511	1,400,124
Net earnings	1,356,660	1,352,654	1,220,051
Other income	31,566	25,252	22,725
Total income	1,388,276	1,377,906	1,242,776
Chgs., taxes, rent	1,034,676	1,280,027	54,649
Balance	1,257,485	1,446,755	187,670
Renewal fund	40,000	40,000	.....
Surplus	1,217,485	1,406,135	$187,670

*Decrease.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$295,965,811
Gold	118,205,627
Silver	5,545,000
United States notes	8,797,396
Treasury notes of 1890	56,945
National bank notes	9,794,567
Total receipts this month	2,183,000
Total receipts this year	245,106,239
Total expenditures this day	1,850,000
Total expenditures this month	9,570,000
Total expenditures this year	245,725,606
Deposits in National banks	173,041,660

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$443,395,889
Silver dollars	472,782,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,893,000
Silver bullion of 1890	12,941,851
Total	$963,461,889

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$443,395,889
Silver certificates outstanding	472,782,000
Treasury notes outstanding	16,286,000
Total	$963,461,889

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$73,411,628
Gold certificates	30,789,940
Silver coin and bullion	1,904,695
Silver certificates	5,749,061
United States notes	2,797,665
Other kinds	18,000,885
Total in Treasury	$140,653,824
Deposits in National banks	173,041,660
Total	$313,695,484
Current liabilities	18,230,593
Available cash balance	$295,965,811

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 25¾d per ounce and in New York at 55⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 43⅛c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,500 shares of Brunswick sold at .04@.04½, 100 Best & Belcher at 2.15, 500 El Paso at .50, 300 Hale & Norcross at .50@.51, 1,000 Isabella at .07½, 200 Ophir at 2.00, 200 Potosi at .24, 100 Quicksilver at 2.00, and 1,000 Work at .04½.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Con	.04	.05
Andes	.19	.20
Belcher	.24	.23
Best & Belcher	2.20	2.25
Bullion	.07	.08
Caledonia	.80	.82
Challenge Con	.23	.25
Chollar	.21	.15
Confidence	.85	.90
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.00	1.15
Con. Imperial	.03	.03
Crown Point	.18	.21
Gould & Curry	.33	.40
Hale & Norcross	.49	.51
Julia	.05	.05
Justice	.12	.14
Kentucky Con	.04	.04
Lady Washington Con	.04	.04
Mexican	.96	1.10
Occidental Con	.40	.40
Ophir	1.90	2.15
Overman	.13	.14
Potosi	.21	.24
Savage	.44	.47
Sag Belcher	.07	.08
Sierra Nevada	.50	.57
Standard	.85	.90
Syndicate	.04	.04
St. Louis	.14	.14
Union Con	.55	.63
Utah Con	.15	.17
Yellow Jacket	.24	.26
Silver bars	.55¾	.55⅝
Mexican dollars, nominal	43@47	43@47½
Drafts, sight	.06	.06
Telegraph	.07½	.07½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 7.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for to-day and Saturday as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	5	5½	5	5½
American	2¾	3	2½	3
Anaconda	10	12	10	12
C. K & N	13½	15¾	12	16
C. C. Consolidated	2½	3	2½	3
Dante	1	1½	1	2
Doctor Jackpot	3½	4½	4½	5½
Elkton	45	45¾	44	47
El Paso	48	50	47½	48¾
Gold Dollar	2¾	2¾	2½	2¾
Gold Sovereign	56	58	57	60
Golden Fleece	1	2	1	2
Gold Sovereign	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
Isabella	7¼	7½	7	7¾
Jackpot	3	5	3	5
Keystone	2¼	3	2¼	3
Last Dollar	35	40	35	40
Lexington	3	3½	3	3½
Little Puck	1	2½	1	2½
Mollie Gibson	1	2½	1	2½
Mollie Gibson	5¼	6	5¼	6
Mary Cashen	1	2	1	2
Moon Anchor	9	10	9½	10½
New Haven	2¾	3¼	2¾	3½
Old Gotch	9	10	9½	10½
Pharmacist	2¾	3½	2¾	3½
Portland	106	108	106½	113
Rose Maud	1¾	2	1¾	2
Rose Wind	1½	2	1½	2
Sunset Eclipse	1½	2	1½	2
Vindicator	40	85	40	85
Work	3¾	4	3¾	4

FINANCIAL.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

C. E. GOODMAN & CO.
2 Wall St., New York
Investment Securities
Bank Stocks a Specialty

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

E. CLARENCE JONES & CO.,
BANKERS.
New York, 1 Nassau St. Philadelphia, 112 So. 4th St.
Members N. Y. & Phila. Stock Exchanges.
Investment Securities.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
Issue International cheques, commercial and traveler's credits available in all parts of the world.

FINANCIAL.

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY
(OF KANSAS CITY.)

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION AND PAYMENT of Five Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Notes, dated January 2, 1901, of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company (of Kansas City.)

Notice is hereby given that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company (of Kansas City) has elected to redeem and pay at par the whole of the Five Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Notes of said company, dated January 2, 1901, and issued under an Agreement between said Metropolitan Street Railway Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee, and the Noteholders of the (said) Railway Company, dated January 2, 1901, in accordance with the provisions of said Convertible Notes and of said Agreement in that behalf, and that each and every of said outstanding Convertible Notes will be redeemed and paid at the office of the Trustee under the said Agreement, namely: At the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) in the State of New York, on the first day of January, 1904, on which day there will be paid for each of said Convertible Notes, on presentation and surrender thereof, the par of the principal thereof and interest to said January 1, 1904, and from and after said Convertible Notes will cease to draw interest.

Dated, November 25th, 1903.

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
[Seal.] By BERNARD CORRIGAN, President.
W. B. KIRKPATRICK, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, by
[Seal.] E. S. MARSTON, President.
SAM SLOAN, Jr., Secretary.

AUDITS
APPRAISALS—EXAMINATIONS—REPORTS
BY
Certified Public Accountants and Auditors.
The Certified Audit Corporation of New York.
Telephone 6017 Cortlandt. 170 Broadway.

The Lands Trust Company Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the creditors of the above-named Company are required, on or before the 13th day of January, 1904, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their solicitors, if any, to Messrs. Stuart & Young of 1,030 Mondadnock Block, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., as Agents for the Liquidator, Mr. Andrew Williamson of 27 Cornhill, London E. C., Chartered Accountant, and if so required by notice from the said Liquidator, are by their solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.

Dated this 20th day of November, 1903.

MARMADUKE STEWART & CO.,
57 Coleman Street, London E. C., Solicitors to the above-named Liquidator.

To the Holders of the 6% Gold Debenture Bonds of the AMERICAN ELECTRIC TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Referring to our former advertisement for 6% Debenture Bonds of the AMERICAN ELECTRIC TELEPHONE COMPANY, we have still on hand Nine thousand nine Hundred and four and 74-100 Dollars ($9,904.74) for which acceptable bids were not received.

Offers of said Debentures may be sent to the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, 66 Broadway, on or before December 15th, 1903.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Agent.
FREDERICK BELDEN, Jr.,
First Vice President.

New York, November 30th, 1903.

MINERAL RANGE for October—			
Gross earnings	51,924	48,140	57,693
Op. expenses	44,856	38,083	41,975
Net earnings	7,068	10,057	15,694
Deficit	3,075	549	6,843
Gross, 4 months	196,847	185,026	212,441
Net, 4 months	24,948	33,334	60,135
Deficit, 4 months	4,836	4,804	18,763

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY for October—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Mileage	9,015	8,996	8,704
Gross rec.	5,913,844	*8,278,211	5,876,421
Exp. and taxes	5,506,805	5,906,498	4,763,721
Net rec.	3,410,015	2,372,712	3,111,699
Other income	1,967,174		
Total income	3,440,674		
Charges, &c.	2,967,925		
Surplus	461,668		
Gross, 4 months	23,653,376	30,025,905	28,004,441
Exp. and taxes	22,119,620	19,567,506	18,027,788
Net rec.	10,534,280	10,498,399	10,876,656
Other income	1,934,476		
Total income	10,823,703		
Charges, &c.	11,119,484		
Deficit, 4 months	664,880		

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 7.—Incorporated to-day:

Thirty-fourth Street Building Company, New York; capital, $200,000. Directors—Carleton Bunce, C. G. Dalley, and F. L. Hilton, New York.

The Consolidated Drug Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—V. M. Kagan, G. W. Frech, and Albert De Cenry, New York.

Julius King Optical Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—Julius King, W. G. King, and W. W. King, New York.

Pennsylvania Clay Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—A. T. Moore and A. F. Bowles, New York, and John Quinn, Matawan, N. J.

Heidelberg Inn Company, New York, to operate hotels and boarding houses; capital, $50,000. Directors—Emmett Edgerton, William H. Randall, and George F. Bentley, New York.

Boston Investor Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—E. W. Powers, Oscawana, N. Y.; H. W. Sumner, New York, and R. H. Sanderson, Newark, N. J.

Nelson Novelty Company, Buffalo, to deal in lands; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. L. Andrews, H. L'Hommedieu, and T. H. Noonan, Buffalo.

Syracuse Rawhide Manufacturing Company, Syracuse; capital $25,000. Directors—F. H. Gates, Chittenango; R. R. Stuart and Gregory Noble, Syracuse.

Multi-Color Engraving Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—R. S. Williston, G. H. Frommann, and D. W. Morrow, New York.

Vilas-Diven Company, Elmira, to manufacture office furniture; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. M. Diven, A. B. Diven, and Louis Diven, Elmira.

Ostrich Patent Quill Company, New York; capital, $500. Directors—Irving Elsner and Rudolph Raphael, New York, and G. A. McLaury, Mount Vernon.

A. L. Bookman Company, New York, insurance agency; capital, $1,000. Directors—Henry Newmark, A. Bookman, and Frederick Bookman, New York.

Prophet & Jaburek, New York, pipes and smokers' articles; capital, $5,000. Directors—R. M. Prophet, Richmond Hill; John Jaburek, Brooklyn, Manor, and H. C. Thompson, New York City.

Wallingford Realty Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Frank E. Reed, W. J. Van Pelt, and W. Kuder, New York.

Sterling Knitting Mills, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—Samuel Sheingeldman and H. C. Sheingelman, Brooklyn, and M. H. Kahn, New York.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Slavonish Truth Publishing Company, Newark; capital, $5,000. Incorporators are members of the Slavonic Evangelical Union No. 10.

The New York Supply and Equipment Company, Newark, contractors' supplies; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Charles H. Thorne, Frederick W. Thorne, and William H. Thorne.

The Eastern Investment Company, Newark; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Charles H. Marshall, Bleeker N. Mitchell, and Hiram S. Closson.

E. D. MURPHY,
Inactive Securities,
61 Wall St., N. Y. Telephone 3429 Broad.
Albany & Hudson R. R. Co. Bonds.
Central Hudson Steamboat Co. Bonds,
New Jersey Steamboat Co. Bonds.

"THE BEAR MARKET"
A new booklet of vital facts for every trader and investor. Call or write TO-DAY for a copy.
Mallett & Wyckoff
(The Stock Brokers)
TEN WALL STREET

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 Broadway, New York.
(SOUTHWEST CORNER LIBERTY STREET.)

Capital ... $2,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits ... $3,214,621.93

Allows Interest on Daily Balances subject to check and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.

OFFICERS:

ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, V.-Pres.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, V.-Pres. H. S. MANNING, V.-Pres.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Sec'y. ALBERT L. BARRISTER, Treas.

DIRECTORS:

Ashbel P. Fitch,	James M. Donald,	James Campbell,	George Bloomingdale,
William Barbour,	Jesse Spalding,	H. H. Rodmond,	Frank J. Gould,
H. S. Manning,	George Crocker,	Jno. R. Hegeman,	William A. Clark,
Samuel A. Maxwell,	Edward C. Schaefer,	George C. Boldt,	John W. Griggs,
Myron T. Herrick,	S. C. T. Dodd,	C. J. Hudson,	Edwin Gould.
Emerson McMillin,	Joel F. Freeman,	Philip Lehman,	

Andrew J. McCormack, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE 55 WILLIAM STREET,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 141 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.

$5,000 Simpson-Crawford Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds.
127 shs. American Ice Co.
57 shs. Metropolitan R. R. Co.
26 shs. Metropolitan Securities, 50 p. c. pd.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
5 Certs. N. Y. Produce Exchange.
16 shs. Metropolitan Trust Co.
10 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
10 shs. National City Bank.
5 shs. Produce Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Westchester & Bronx Title & Mtge. Guar. Co.
13 shs. Ramapo Improvement Co.
$10,000 Metropolitan Street Ry. Genl. Mtge. 5s, 1997.
10 shs. Ramapo Water Co.
$25,000 Compressed Air Co. 1st 5s, 1929. (Hyd.)
$5,500 Rome Locomotive & Machine Works 1st 5s, 1908. (Hyd.)
Warehouse Receipts for 800 Compressed Air Steel Tubes. (Hyd.)
25 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
50 shs. National City Bank.
2 shs. Clinton Hall Association.
100 shs. American Soda Fountain Co. 2d Pref'd.
$2,000 Union Carbide Co., Va., 6 p. c. Bds.
20 shs. Union Carbide Co., Va.
50 shs. Peoples' Gas Co.
100 shs. Northern Pacific Reduction Co.
500 shs. Nesmith & Constantine Co. Pref'd.
1,500 shs. Nesmith & Constantine Co. common.
5 shs. Hampton Roads Hotel Co.
300 shs. Empire Hydro-Carbon Co.
$2,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. 4 p. c. Convt. Deb. Bds., 1911.
100 shs. Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie R. R. Co.
25 shs. Ramapo Water Co.
$500 Durland Riding Academy 2d Mtge. Bds.
Open account against the Joyce Trucking Co. in favor of International Finance & Development Co. as shown by latter's books on Sept. 18th, 1903, amounting approximately to $11,000.
Certain promissory notes and open accounts of the Ore Grande Placer Mining Co. aggregating $17,000.
$9,000 Joyce Trucking Co. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. 5-year Bds., all coupons amounted due 1904.
Certain interest of International Finance & Development Co. in the 1st Mtge. of Joyce Trucking Co. by reason of having paid thereon under an agreement of purchase, approximately $1,200.
$35,000 Texas Short Line R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1923.
175 shs. Vulcan Detinning Co. common.
150 shs. Vulcan Detinning Co. Pfd.
25 shs. N. Y. & Queens Electric Light & Power Co. Pfd.
1 sh. New York Law Institute.
$20,000 Kearney County (Kansas) Refunding 6s, due 1908, Jany. 1, 1905, coupons on.
$25,000 Boise-Payette Lumber & Electric Power Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
100 shs. Boise-Payette River Electric Power Co.
20 shs. Lawyers' Mortgage Ins. Co.
10 shs. Northern Ins. Co.
5 shs. Bayonne Trust Co.
200 shs. Detroit City Gas Co. Hypd.
$10,000 Metropolitan St. Ry. Genl. Mtge. 5s, 1997.
$5,000 Peoria Lake & Lake Superior Ship Canal 10 p. c. Land Grant 1st Mtge. Sktg. Fd. Bds., 1875.
$40,000 Cross Country Ry. Co. 4 p. c. Bds.
10 shs. Hamilton Trust Co., B'klyn.
1 shs. Singer Mfg. Co.

DIVIDENDS.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.

A dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share on the Preferred Stock of this company has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, 120 Broadway, New York, on or after January 2, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 12, 1903.

The Preferred Stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Saturday, December 12, 1903, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on January 2, 1904.

Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to comply with the mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, Dec. 8, 1903.

A dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of the NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the 2nd day of January next to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th inst.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

JEFFERSON BANK,
Canal and Forsyth Sts.,
New York City.

New York, Nov. 25, 1903.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 2½%, payable January 2d, 1904. Transfer books will close December 24th at noon and reopen January 2d.

WM. H. DEVLIN, Cashier.

Consecutive Dividend No. 87.

The Board of Directors of the Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

COTTON MILL WAGES CUT.

10 Per Cent. for 18,700 New England Operatives.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—The wages of 15,000 cotton mill operatives were reduced about 10 per cent. to-day in New Bedford, Fitchburg, Baltic, Conn.; Taftville, Conn.; Fishersville, Mass., and Pawtucket, R. I. The total number of millhands who have had their pay lowered during the present cotton crisis is now about 80,000. Five thousand additional operatives in Berkshire County have been given notice that their pay will be cut next week. Most of the mills which have participated in the cut to date follow the course of the Fall River schedule adopted Nov. 30. Of the operatives affected by to-day's notice, about 12,000 are employed in New Bedford.

NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 7.—Notices of a 10 per cent. reduction in wages, to take effect Dec. 14, were posted to-day in the mills of the Shetucket and Fall Companies. These mills employ 1,200 hands. At the Ballou, Attawagan, and Teteoket Mills, employing 2,500 operatives, a 10 per cent. reduction went into effect to-day.

IRON AND STEEL TOPICS.

It was learned yesterday that the steel rail plants of the United States Steel Corporation at Bessemer, Penn., and Joliet, Ill., have been closed. According to the official explanation they are to remain closed until next week for repairs.

The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company announced yesterday that it had raised No. 2 Southern pig iron 25 cents, to $9.75 a ton. As the Southern Pig Iron Association disbanded some time ago, this does not mean that Southern pig iron generally is now selling on that basis, but only that the Tennessee Company has individually raised the price.

Steel Plants Resume Work.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 7.—The Howard Axle Works of the Carnegie Steel Company resumed work in West Homestead to-day, after having been shut down for the past two months. Five hundred men are affected by the resumption of the plant. It is claimed that sufficient orders are on the company's books to keep the works busy for six months.

SHARON, Penn., Dec. 7.—The Sharon works of the American Steel Foundries Company resumed operations to-day after being shut down some time on account of a scarcity of orders. The wage scale has not been adjusted, but the men will continue at work until some agreement is reached.

A reduction in the wages of the furnace workers in the Shenango Mills will be made by the United States Steel Corporation Dec. 16. The cut, it is reported, will range from 10 to 20 per cent. Several hundred men will be affected.

Badges Not Safety Pins.

United States General Appraiser Fischer yesterday overruled a protest against the assessment of 45 per cent. duty as manufactures of metal on a quantity of ornamental badges with a safety pin attached. The importers claimed that they were entitled to admission at 35 per cent. as safety pins.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

George Buckhafer was yesterday assigned as private secretary to United States General Appraiser De Vries.

***

The American Steel and Wire Company on Saturday completed the moving of its offices from Pittsburg to Cleveland.

***

Sweetser, Pembroke & Co. will on Jan. 1 add to their staff the following salesmen: John J. Rosenthal, L. C. Krueger, T. W. Sawyer, J. E. Wilkes, B. R. Flemister, Eduardo A. Kern, Chas. L. Jones, C. C. Lindsay, John S. Keane, A. E. Moekler, Thos. G. Burrell.

***

George M. Dickson has filed notice of an appeal from the Board of United States General Appraisers to the United States Circuit Court, from a decision assessing a duty upon the corks and wiring of bottles containing ginger ale. The Government contends that the importer waived his rights by not giving notice of his first appeal from the Collector's action within the prescribed ten days.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Federal Fire Insurance Company of New Jersey has decided to apply for admission to Wisconsin.

John A. Kelly has been appointed metropolitan district representative of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.

Howard Hampton has been appointed New York City manager of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Embezzlements and defalcations in the United States during the month of October, as collated in the current issue of The Monthly Bulletin of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, aggregated $1,968,432, and were divided as follows:

Banks	$387,000
Building and loan associations	108,500
Benevolent societies and institutions	6,168
Court trusts	100,356
Federal and State	35,016
Firms and corporations	1,173,417
Insurance companies	28,156
Municipal	2,869
Transportation companies	106,550
Miscellaneous	35,002

BOSTON BUILDER'S BANKRUPTCY

Contractor Coburn Shows Liabilities Amounting to $236,448.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—Frank G. Coburn of Brookline, contractor and builder, filed a bankruptcy petition to-day, showing liabilities amounting to $236,448. No assets are mentioned in the schedule.

Among the creditors is the United States Government, claiming $14,000 for breach of contract on buildings at the Charlestown Navy Yard. About $115,458 of the debts are secured. The largest part of this is due to the Central National Bank of Boston. The American Bridge Company and the American Surety Company also hold secured claims. There are 180 creditors.

Mr. Coburn made an assignment a year ago, and James H. Gerlach of Cambridge was appointed receiver, and he has conducted the business since then.

PETITION AGAINST EDGAR LEHMAN

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Edgar Lehman, importer and wholesale dealer in furs and skins, at 163 Mercer and 43 East Twelfth Street, by the following creditors: Joseph Willmann $5,000; Cimiotti Unhairing Company $1,115, and Mautner & Ahlswede $7,500. It was alleged that he is insolvent and on Dec. 5 admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts and willingness to be adjudged a bankrupt. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Peter Alexander receiver of the assets, fixing his bond at $100,000. It was stated in the application of the receiver that the assets amount to more than $200,000 in merchandise, accounts, and cash in bank. Mr. Lehman has been in business since 1895 and built up a large trade. In February last his statement showed assets $363,000 and liabilities $187,000. He also had real estate in this city, Bayswater, and Far Rockaway, on which the equity was placed at $65,000. The failure caused much surprise in trade circles. James, Schell & Elkus, attorneys for the petitioning creditors, said that the liabilities are about $400,000, in addition to which there are some contingent liabilities, probably $25,000 to $50,000.

Mr. Lehman through his attorney, Charles G. F. Wahle, of 18 Park Row, stated yesterday that his financial condition was due to depreciation in the present market value of fine furs purchased early in the year at prices then prevailing, which depreciation was brought about by the strikes, and by the present financial conditions, together with unexpected and disastrously large recent failures on the part of his debtors, causing unexpected demands to be made upon him by a few of his creditors. While Mr. Lehman was in a position to comply with the few claims that were pressed upon him, justice to, and fair treatment of, all his creditors demanded that he should refuse to comply with those demands. Arrangements are being made to have a meeting of the creditors forthwith, and to make a favorable offer for settlement.

BANKRUPTS FOR TWELVE MONTHS

Petitioners Numbered 14,308, a Decrease of 2,000 Over Former Years.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The report of E. C. Brandenberg, attorney in charge of bankruptcy matters in the Department of Justice, shows that 14,308 voluntary petitions in bankruptcy were filed throughout the United States for the year ended Sept. 30, 1903, which is more than 2,000 less than were filed during any of the preceding years since the enactment of the law on July 1, 1898.

The States showing the largest number of cases filed during the year are:

Alabama, 1,797; New York, 1,546; Illinois, 1,439; Massachusetts, 1,238; Maine, 703, and Ohio, 585.

Seven hundred and sixty-two petitions were dismissed, while the petitioners in the remaining cases were adjudicated bankrupt.

The total net assets realised in 11,663 cases closed during the past year were $8,501,471, and liabilities $106,147,373.

The report shows that of those persons who became voluntary bankrupts, 961 were farmers, 4,582 wage earners, 3,305 merchants, 368 manufacturers, 473 professional men, and 1,974 contractors, hotel keepers, real estate men, and others of a miscellaneous character.

Consolidated Exchange Broker Assigns.

Frederic T. Meert, a Consolidated Exchange broker of 52 Broadway, made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to Harry T. W. Waller of 60 Broadway yesterday. While no official statement was made by the assignee pending an examination of the books, it was understood that the failure did not involve any large amount and was due to customers not having responded to calls for margins. The credit in the suspended house was placed at $25,000 by mercantile agencies.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WILLIAM F. BANG.—A judgment for $14,065 was entered yesterday against William F. Bang, ex-manager of the Hotel Collingwood at 45 West Thirty-fifth Street, in favor of the Bradford Realty Company for rent of the hotel for the months of September, October, and November.

MEPHISTO PETROLEUM BURNER COMPANY.—Justice Leventritt of the Supreme Court has appointed David T. Davis receiver of the assets of the Mephisto Petroleum Burner Company of 21 Park Row on the application of the following Directors for the dissolution of the corporation: Caleb H. Jackson, President; Charles S. Kellogg, Vice President, and Samuel Russell, Treasurer. The liabilities are $26,474 and known assets $1,485. The capital stock is $500,000, and the company was incorporated in June, 1901, with a capital stock of $250,000, which was increased to $500,000 on Feb. 14 last.

Out of Town.

BOSTON.—In the United States court H. S. McPherson was appointed receiver for the Boston Auto Express Company, doing a store-delivery business for several years.

BOSTON.—The firm of Dennett Brothers & Co., composed of H. S. and O. M. Dennett, bankers and brokers at 18 Post Office Square, suspended payment. The announcement was made in the Stock Exchange. H. S. Dennett said that the necessity for suspending came so suddenly that he could not give even a rough estimate as to the condition of the firm's finances. The assignee is William E. Roche.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

CAMPBELL & WOODBURY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Campbell & Woodbury, a corporation, formerly managers of the Hotel Cadillac, at Broadway and Forty-third Street, show liabilities of $58,274 and assets of $4,362 in cash.

WILLIAM G. COCHRANE.—William G. Cochrane of 127 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $12,270 and assets of $47. He owes Elizabeth M. Cochrane $9,735 for borrowed money.

STERN & BERNSTEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Arthur N. Stern and Mendel Bernstein, composing the firm of Stern & Bernstein, cloak manufacturers at 116 Spring Street, by the following creditors: Siegel Brothers, $456; Abrams & Dolinsky, $63, and Abraham Cohen, $51. It was alleged that they are insolvent and have made payments to creditors to prefer them. They began business on Dec. 1, 1902.

MICHAEL ABRAMS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Michael Abrams, manufacturer of petticoats at 97 Wooster Street, by Herman Freidberg, a creditor for $750. It was alleged that he is insolvent and has transferred a part of his assets to creditors. The liabilities are over $2,000. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Walter H. Gilpatric receiver of the assets. He began business on Oct. 1, 1902.

TOBIAS KORN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Tobias Korn, manufacturer of cloaks at 313 Church Street, by the following creditors: Isaac D. Cohen, $450; Abrams & Dolinsky, $400, and Adam Green, $109. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and on Dec. 5 transferred part of his property and made payments to several creditors. He has been in business several years, and claimed a capital of $10,000. He went through bankruptcy about five years ago.

METROPOLITAN STORE AND SALOON FIXTURE COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Metropolitan Store and Saloon Fixture Company of 207 and 209 East Forty-ninth Street show liabilities $15,592, of which $6934 are for wages; nominal assets $6,080, and actual assets $16,067, consisting of cash $14, stock $7,158, accounts $3,137, and property given as security to secured creditors $6,957. Of this amount $5,117 was customers' notes given as collateral to the Nineteenth Ward Bank.

OIL SEEDS PRESSING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Oil Seeds Pressing Company of 15 Whitehall Street by the following creditors: Frank J. Dunham, $496; Dunham Manufacturing Company, $1,320, and the West Indies Trading Company, $7,481. It was alleged that the company is insolvent; that a receiver was appointed for it in the Supreme Court on Dec. 4, when it was stated by the Directors that the company is unable to meet its financial obligations and could not pay in full. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed James F. McNaboe receiver of the assets.

THE SECRETARY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of The Secretary, a corporation, of 611 Broadway, manufacturer of typewriters, adding machines, and gas stoves, show liabilities $823,155, of which $233,000 is disputed, being indorsement on notes for that amount given without consideration to the trustee of the estate of William J. King of Providence, and assets $58,682, consisting of cash $400, stock $28,726, machinery and tools $20,159, accounts $2,307, and a gasoline launch $2,000. Among the creditors are the Household Sewing Machine Company, $44,586; Capitol Automatic Manufacturing Company, $18,729, disputed, and Henry C. Adams, $6,250.

LEVINE & WATERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Levine and Morris Waters, composing the firm of Levine & Waters, manufacturers of looking glasses at 39 Bowery, by Edward A. Terry on assigned claims of Rode & Horn, $200, and the Vosanack Lumber Company, $475. It was alleged that they are insolvent, and have transferred part of their property to creditors to prefer them. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Robert G. Perry receiver of the assets. They began business in January, 1901.

NAPOLEON AND DAVID H. VALENTINE.—Napoleon Valentine and David Henry Valentine of 262 Washington Street, who formerly composed the firm of N. & D. H. Valentine, produce commission merchants at 308 West Street, have filed separate petitions in bankruptcy. The liabilities of Napoleon are $59,665, of which $35,000 are to Harriet A. Valentine, on notes which he indorsed for the Thacher Car and Construction Company, and no available assets. He has 2,342 shares of stock of the above company, but it is of no value. The liabilities of David are $11,823 and no assets except 1,300 shares of stock of the above company. The Messrs. Valentine made an assignment in July, 1896.

JAMES FREEMAN BROWN COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the James Freeman Brown Company, cotton goods commission merchant at 73 Franklin Street, by the following creditors: High Shoals Company of High Shoals, N. C., $9,261 for cotton goods; Edgefield Manufacturing Company of Edgefield, S. C., $10,621 for cotton goods, and the Western Union Telegraph Company, $333 for telegraphic services. It was alleged that the company in the past three months, while insolvent, paid various creditors to give preference, among them being the Winona Cotton Mills of Winona, Miss.; Corsicana Cotton Mills of Corsicana, Texas, and the Enterprise Cotton Mills of Enterprise, Ala. Also about Dec. 1 transferred shares of stock in the Dundee Mills, par value $35,000, to Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., bankers, and permitted a large part of its cash assets to be concealed and removed. The company was incorporated in December, 1898, with a capital stock of $100,000, by James Freeman Brown, who had formerly been the Boston partner of J. H. Lane & Co. Mr. Brown, who was President of the company, died on Sept. 7, 1901, and was succeeded by James M. Curran. The company did a large business, too large, it was said in the trade, for its actual capital. About a month ago the capital stock of the company was increased to $200,000. The place of business was closed yesterday, and employes declined to give any details as to the cause of the embarrassment or present financial condition. In bankruptcy last the company claimed to have assets $200,000 and liabilities $100,000. In the trade the liabilities are now estimated at $150,000.

GARRISON, WRIGHT & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against William H. Garrison, doing business as Garrison, Wright & Co., jobbers in dress trimmings and laces at 524 to 528 Broadway by the following creditors: Waterbury Button Company, $94; United Button Company, $108, and the Hensel-Colladay Company of Philadelphia, $1,060. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and on Dec. 4 admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts. The business was started in 1875 by C. I. Woodbridge & Co., who carried it on to June, 1895, when they made an assignment to W. H. Garrison. In September, 1895, the firm of Garrison, Wright & Co. succeeded to the business. F. E. Wright died on June 10, 1902, since which time Mr. Garrison has carried on the business alone under the old firm style. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Addison S. Pratt receiver of the assets on the application of Hastings & Gleason, attorneys for the petitioning creditors, who stated that there is a stock of merchandise in the store valued at $180,000 to $200,000, that Abegg & Rusch have advanced $54,000 on the firm's accounts and $91,000 on merchandise, and the liabilities of Mr. Garrison are $100,000 in addition to these advances, making the total liabilities $245,000. Blumenstiel & Blumenstiel, attorneys for Abegg & Rusch, said that for the past two years they had been making advances to Mr. Garrison under contract against his accounts and stock, and have been in possession of the stock by reason of these advances.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BANG, William F.—Bradford Realty Company $14,065
BRADY, James J.—McElroy 54
BODINE, George C., and William T. Quigley—Home Life Insurance Company. 244
BENSON, Charles O.—M. H. Murray and another 38
BROWN, John J.—Excelsior Consumers' Cigar Company 62
CRESS, Thomas R.—Excelsior Consumers' Cigar Company 32
CRYANS, Thomas—Excelsior Consumers' Cigar Company 36
COHN, Louis—Wade 306
DEMPSEY, William—Tribune Association. 42
DALY, Joseph—G. E. Lovett and another. 53
DALY, Patrick H. J.—F. J. Middlebrook, executor 3,653
EMBERY, Aymar M.—Embury 3,482
FAULKNER, Robert H.—E. B. Ryan 106
FALLERT, Charles—A. Clark 424
FOCARILE, John—M. Brigando 721
GRIFFITH, George—New York Edison Company 15
GALIP, Jacob M.—Finkelstein and another. 30
GARVIN, Edwin L., and Agnes G. Troubey and David W. Garvin—J. B. Van Sant and another, costs 237
GWYNN, St. Charles H., and Paul Sheldon—J. Brewer and another 272
GRAEBER, Peter W.—Hudson County Consumers' Brewing Company 480
GRUENTHAL, Nellie A.—C. L. Thatcher, Jr 52
GRANT, George W.—T. F. Byrne 90
GREENBERG, Meyer—C. L. Rehfuss 15
GROCKY, Abraham—Excelsior Miner 221
HATIE, Joseph C. C. A. Wilson 207
HARTMAN, Adell—Ruy Lopes Company .. 50
HIGGINS, John F.—J. Smith 137
HILTON, Henry G.—Wheeler 90
HEPBURN, Ward A.—National Florists' Board of Trade, assig 91
HARRIS, Mary E., administratrix—Otis Elevator Company, costs 26
HERZOG, Rosa—Rosenthal 50
KENEDY, Joseph S., and Abram Devendorf—H. C. Sasse 553
KING, Edward—J. McElroy 65
LOVE, Hodgen—New York Cab Company, Limited 457
MANDEL, Bertha—Patent Metallic Weatherstrip Company 28
MANNING, John—P. J. Berold 30
MACDONALD, George—North River Coal and Wharf Company 337
MARGOLIES, Barnet, Isidor L. Marron, and Abraham Wilner—L. Raphael and another, costs 84
McKIEVER, James A.—J. J. Smith 73
McKAY, William—New York Edison Company 160
McCABE, Patrick—Cary Manufacturing Company 308
NESBIT, William H., and Paul Plotendorf—R. Speed, costs 73
NEWMAN, Martha M.—J. Young 42
OELBAUM, Morris—J. Jacoby 225
ORD, George J.—J. McCreery & Co. 357
OPPENHEIMER, Max—H. Guerra 1,115
PRITCHARD, L. Alfred—R. Payton 68
PRESS, T. Chammon—A. H. Feuchtwanger, costs 259
ROTHSCHILD, David—J. S. Consbruch 225
RAE, Albert P.—L. Lederer and another. 80
SPECK, Samuel H.—B. Berliner, administratrix, costs 95
SMIDT, Allan L.—A. Sulka and another. 34
SCHUNING, Isaac E.—R. E. Johnston 705
STREIFER, Peter—M. D'Amore and another 386
SEARS, Clarence A.—W. F. Ellis 507
SMITH, Leonard—J. Hoffman 306
SMITH, Elsworth C.—W. Cranston, executor 1,101
TANINI, Frederick T.—M. Rogaliner 275
THOMAS, William E.—Lopez-Grau Company 30
TRAVER, Byron—J. D. Grayiade and another 152
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Murray, costs 91
HOLLBROOK, CABOT & DALY CONTRACTING Company—A. Van Doren, costs. 107
UNION RAILWAY COMPANY of New York City—A. Stevens, administratrix, costs 108
MANHATTAN RAILWAY AND NEW York Elevated Railway Company—J. G. Miller, executor, and another 1,009
MANHATTAN RAILWAY AND NEW York Elevated Railway Company—M. Becker and another 702
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany and New York Elevated Railroad Company—G. P. Nelson, individually and as executor 5,070
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany and New York Elevated Railroad Company—F. S. Robinson and another. 15,306
I. FAJANS ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCtion Company, George F. Cook, and Thomas J. Ryley—R. McGean and another 153
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—N. Brown 1,610
CITY OF NEW YORK—B. Tirkheimer 17
CITY OF NEW YORK—J. J. Highberg 13
CITY OF NEW YORK—P. Callahan and another 9
CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Dunn 11
GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE Company—Arlington Company 102
THE NEW YORK FIRE INSURANCE Company—Arlington Company 65
J. F. LABARRE COMPANY—G. W. Grossman and another, costs 898
MANHATTAN DAIRY COMPANY—A. Eggering, costs 71
CITY OF NEW YORK—G. F. Johnson 3,678
WANDERS, Frederick A.—J. J. Smith 42
WEMPLE, Henry Y.—A. W. Schelling 246
WINTER, William—H. Heuser 15

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Katz & Goldsmith, Braddock, Penn.; L. A. Katz, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Lansburg Brothers, Washington, D. C.; M. Lansburg, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Hers, A., Terre Haute, Ind.; E. Bauer, furs; 377 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Pitts, A. N., Northampton, Mass.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss A. M. Smith, notions and jewelry; Victoria Hotel.

Gross & Gross, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Gross, cloaks, suits, ribbons, and silks; Hotel Normandie.

Cohen, Friedlander & Martin Company, Toledo, Ohio; L. H. Friedlander, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Thompson, Potter, & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; W. S. Prener, domestics, notions, laces, and hosiery; Victoria Hotel.

Cohn, H. C., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. C. Cohn, silks; Victoria Hotel.

Connolly, R., Wallace, Scranton, Penn.; H. C. Wallace, carpets; Victoria Hotel.

Toplitz, R. L., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; R. L. Toplitz, millinery and ribbons; Mme. Anger, millinery; 631 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Block & Grant Company, Zanesville, Ohio; W. V. H. Block, domestics; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods; Hoffman House.

Taylor, John, Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; A. Taylor, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets; 487 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Maier, clothing; 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Schlesinger-Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; R. C. Cope, linens; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Frear, William E., Company, Troy, N. Y.; O. K. Emerson, prints and ginghams; Herald Square Hotel.

Steppacher, William, & Brother, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. M. Steppacher, piece goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Groff, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Groff, carpets; Albemarle Hotel.

Weil Brothers & Wile, Buffalo, N. Y.; D. Wile, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. W. Dickinson, hosiery, gloves, and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; H. F. Strauss, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Bernardi & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; W. C. Bernardi, millinery and ribbons; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; D. England, carpets, silks, and dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; E. Walsh, furnishing goods; 66 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; S. J. Goldsmith, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Adler, china and glass; 215 Canal Street; Hotel Imperial.

AT THE HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE—M. G. Seckendorff, Washington; Robert R. Schelier Steinmetz, Washington.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Judge W. K. Townsend, New Haven; Col. Samuel B. Dick, Meadville; Col. Isaac L. Ellwood, Chicago; I. G. Ogden, Montreal.

ALBEMARLE—Baroness Nugent, Hungary; P. Lorillard, Tuxedo.

EARLINGTON—C. L. Loop, Chattanooga, Tenn.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.92¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.50¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.40¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.80
Cotton, middling	12.50
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¾
Sugar, granulated	6.45
Molasses, O. K., prime	.38
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	13.87½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	6.90
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.50
Butter, Western creamery	.25½

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Spring wheat, No. 3, 79@83c; No. 2 red, 84¾@86¾c; No. 2 corn, 41¼c; No. 2 yellow, 44¼c; No. 2 oats, 35@35¼c; No. 3 white, 35½@37¼c; No. 2 rye, 51@51½c; good feeding barley, 36@40½c; fair to choice malting, 43@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, 91c; No. 1 Northwestern, 97¾c; prime timothy seed, $2.85; mess pork, per bbl, $11.12½@11.25; lard, per 100 lb, $6.37½@6.40; short ribs sides, (loose,) $6@6.25; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.12½@6.25; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $11.

COTTON.—Yesterday's cotton market indicated apparently the growth of a reactionary tendency in the trade that appeared to be based not only on what is assumed to be the technical position of the market as a result of last week's record breaking activity and advances, but on consideration as to the probable effect of holders and users of cotton of the Government's report and its attendant rise in values. This feeling was encouraged at first by the easier cables and the prospect for large receipts for the day, and the market opened easy at a decline of 7@9 points.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	12.27	12.30	12.06	12.07@12.08
January	12.38	12.41	12.15	12.16@12.17
February	12.40	12.40	12.24	12.22@12.24
March	12.47	12.50	12.32	12.31@12.33
April	12.47	12.48	12.32	12.33@12.35
May	12.50	12.54	12.35	12.35@12.36
June	12.45	12.48	12.45	12.32@12.34
July	12.50	12.52	12.31	12.33@12.34
August	12.20	12.20	12.03	12.02@12.04

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 4,000; receipts, 12,000; American, 12,000; mid-upland, 6.74d. Futures opened irregular, unchanged to 1 point lower; closed weak and unsettled, net 4½ to 9 points lower. December, 6.55; December-January, 6.51; January-February, 6.47; February-March, 6.46; March-April, 6.44@6.45; April-May, 6.43@6.44; May-June, 6.43@6.44; June-July, 6.41; July-August, 6.39. Manchester.—Yarns, the higher price asked checks business. Cloths, buyers hold off.

BREADSTUFFS.—Considerable irregularity appeared in the wheat market yesterday. At times it showed a good deal of firmness; at other times it had the appearance of weakness. In the main, however, bulls kept the lead and the close of the market showed a very firm undertone, with prices the top of the 1 o'clock close of Saturday. This latest upturn, which was the most violent of the day, had as its basis a considerable short interest, which the leading Chicago elevator house was credited with running in during the last half hour. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 94½c; No. 2 hard, New York, 88¾c, and No. 2 red, New York, 92½c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 7.—Wheat, ½c lower; No. 1 Northern, 86@86½c; No. 2 Northern, 83@84c; May, 82¾@82¾c. Rye—Firm. No. 1, 57c. Barley—Dull. No. 2, 62c; sample, 32@50c. Corn—Steady. No. 3, 47@47½c; May, 42¾@42¾c.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.—Close—Wheat—December, 90¾c; May, 84¾@c; July, 77¼c; No. 2 hard, 78@79c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 41c; December, 40c; May, 41c; July, 40¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 30½c; December, 30¼c; May, 37¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 7.—Close — Wheat — December, 80¾c; May, 82¼c; July, 82¾@82¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 83¾c; No. 1 Northern, 82¾c; No. 2 Northern, 80¾c; No. 3 Northern, 76@77c.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 7.—Close—Wheat, to arrive, No. 1 hard, 82c; No. 1 Northern, 80½c; No. 2 Northern, 78¾c; May, 82¼c. Oats, 32½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.60@4.85; Winter straights, $4@4.10; Winter patents, $4@4.35; Spring clears, $3.70@3.85; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.35@3.55; extra No. 2 Winter, $3@3.20; low grades, $2.20. Buckwheat flour—Market firm; $2.30@2.35. Rye flour—Steadier. Fair to good, $3.20@3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@3.50. Cornmeal—Quiet. Kiln dried, $2.90@2.95, as to brand. Rye Meal—Dull. Fine white and yellow, $1.30@1.35; coarse, 71c@1.01. Feed—Steady. Spring bran, spot, $18.75; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $18.75, December; Spring bran, middling, $21.50@24, on 200-lb sacks; standard do, $18.75, December; hominy chop, $21, bulk, $22, sacks; oilmeal, $23.75.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	91¼	91¾	90¾	91¼
May	85 9-16	86 5-16	85½	86¼
July	82½	83	82¾	83
Corn—				
May	49 1-16	49 1-16	48¾	49

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	81¾	81¾	81¼	82¾
May	82	82 11-16	81¾	82¾
July	77¾	78¾	77¾	78¾
Corn—				
December	41¾	41¾	41¼	41¾
May	43	43¼	42¾	43¼
July	42¾	42¾	42 7-16	42¾
Oats—				
December	34½	34¾	34 5-16	34¾
May	36	36¼	35¾	36¼
July	33¾	33 7-16	33¼	33¾
Lard—				
January	$6.35	$6.40	$6.32	$6.40
May	6.47½	6.50	6.45	6.50
Ribs—				
January	5.87½	5.90	5.87½	5.90
May	6.05	6.10	6.05	6.10
Pork—				
January	10.93½	11.00	10.93½	11.00
May	11.35	11.85	11.32½	11.32½

COFFEE.—Coffee continues to attract speculative attention. Yesterday's bullishness was stimulated at the start by firmer European cables and estimates from Brazilian sources placing the probable Santos crop now moving at 6,500,000 bags. These factors led to a good demand at the opening of the market, and first prices were 10 to 15 points higher. There was heavy liquidation, but the demand from the South, Europe, and Wall Street was sufficient to absorb offerings, and during a good part of the trading prices were about 15 points higher all round. After midday, however, the tone was rather easier, and just before the close the market lost part of the advance. The spot market was firm, with quotations on the basis of 6¾c for Rio No. 7.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	6.40	6.40	6.35	6.35@6.40
January	6.50	6.50	6.45	6.45@6.50
February	6.60	6.60	6.55	6.55@6.65
March	6.75	6.75	6.70	6.70@6.75
April	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85@6.90
May	7.05	7.10	7.00	7.00@7.05
June				7.05@7.10
July	7.20	7.20	7.10	7.10@7.15
August				7.20@7.30
September	7.35	7.40	7.30	7.30@7.35
October	7.40			7.35@7.40
November				7.40@7.45

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $12@$12.75; family, $15.50@$15.75; short clear, $13.50@$15.50. BEEF—Dull; mess, $8@9; family, $10@$11; packet, $9@10; extra India mess, $15@$17. BEEF HAMS—Dull; $20.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; bacons, 9¼c; 150 lb, 9¾c; 160 lb, 9¾c; 140 lb, 9¾c; pigs, 7@7¼c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies easy; 10 lb, 9¼c; 12 lb, 9c; 14 lb, 8¾c; pickled shoulders quiet, 6c; pickled hams easy, 9@9¼c. TALLOW—Firm; city, 4¾c; country, 4¼@4½c. LARD—Dull, $7.90; city lard dull, 6¼@6½c; refined lard quiet; South America, $7.90; Continent, $7.15; Brazil kegs, $8.50; compound quiet, 6¼@6¾c. STEARINE—Dull; oleo, 6c; city lard stearine, 6c.

METALS.—TIN—Spot tin advanced £1 in London, to £110 15s, and futures were 17s 6d higher, at £120 17s 6d. Locally tin was quiet and nominally higher, at 26.12½c. COPPER—Copper was rather irregular in London, spot being unchanged at £55, while futures declined 2s 6d, to £54 12s 6d. Locally copper was quiet and without material change either in prices or general trade conditions. Lake is held at $12@12.87½; electrolytic, $12.12½, and casting, $12. LEAD—Lead was unchanged at £4.30 locally and at £11 1s 3d in the London market. SPELTER—Spelter was quiet and unchanged, with spot nominally quoted at $5.25 in New York, and was 2s 6d higher in London, closing at £20 12s 6d. IRON—Iron closed at 42s 6d in Glasgow and at 41s 6d in Middlesboro. Locally iron was unchanged: No. 1 foundry Northern is quoted at $15@16; No. 2 foundry Northern at $14@15; No. 1 foundry Southern and No. 1 foundry Southern, at $13.50@14.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil and machine barrels, 59½@60c. Tar, pine barrels, $2.70@$2.80; all barrels, $4.70. Resin—Common to good strained, $2.50@$2.55; D, $2.55@$2.60; E, $2.60; F, $2.50@$2.55; G, $2.55@$2.60; H, $2.95@$3; I, $3.25; K, $3.50; M, $3.60; N, $3.75; W G, $3.90, and W W, $4.20.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 7.—Turpentine firm, 58c; receipts, 874

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales of Large Plots Near Fifth Avenue on 100th and 107th Streets—Lease of 384 Fifth Avenue—Other Dealings.

Whitehouse & Porter have sold for the Travers estate to Walter J. Cohn and William Rosenzweig the plot, 195 by 100.5, on the south side of One Hundredth Street, 100 feet west of Madison Avenue, opposite the Mount Sinai Hospital.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have resold the plot, 200 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 100 feet west of Madison Avenue, to Weinstein Brothers, who are also the buyers of the abutting plot of the same size on the south side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, the sale of which was reported last week.

David Davis has sold for Louis Lese to a builder the plot, 50 by 201.10, extending through from Ninety-eighth to Ninety-ninth Street, 150 feet east of Madison Avenue.

Gorham Company Said to be the Lessee.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have leased for Mrs. Catherine L. Kernochan 384 Fifth Avenue, a four-story brownstone-front building, on lot 28 by 125. The lease is for a term of twenty-one years, with privileges of two renewals for a similar term. The property adjoins the Gorham Manufacturing Company's new building at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, and it is said that that concern has taken the lease of it to protect the light and air of its larger structure.

Lease of Rossmore Hotel.

There was recorded yesterday a five years' lease of the Rossmore Hotel, on Broadway, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, to Patrick H. Roche, the present proprietor. The annual rental varies from $87,500 to $45,500.

Plot Sold on 31st and 32d Streets.

Ashforth & Co. has sold for the William Wicks Company the plot, 100 by 98.9, on the south side of Thirty-second Street, 175 feet east of First Avenue, together with the abutting plot on the north side of Thirty-first Street, 200 feet east of First Avenue.

Buyer for West 27th Street Flats.

Simon Offerman has sold for Winifred Cleberry the three five-story flats 455, 457, and 459 West Twenty-seventh Street, 70 by 100. This is the first sale of these houses since they were built, ten years ago.

Max Marx has bought, through the Stabler & Smith Company, from the Prudential Real Estate Corporation, 102 West Ninetieth Street, adjoining the southwest corner of Columbus Avenue, a five-story double flat on plot 25 by 100.8.

Upper Madison Avenue Corner Sold.

L. M. Mosauer & Co. have sold to S. Greenfeld for Selig Citron and others 1,080 to 1,093 Madison Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, five-story flats on plot 61.1 by 70.

Marks & Mendelsohn in conjunction with Levy & Co., have sold 1,481 Madison Avenue, the five-story tenement, with store, for Mr. I. Goldsmith to a Mr. Silverman.

Samuel Williams has sold to E. Epstein, through William Lemberg & Co., 203 and 205 East One Hundred and Second Street, adjoining the northeast corner of Third Avenue, two five-story flats on plot 50 by 100.11 and irregular.

William P. Mangam has sold for Frances Andruss the four-story single flat 210 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, on lot 20 by 100.11.

Samuel Wacht has sold to J. Miller the two five-story flats 205 to 209 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, on plot 57 by 100.12.

R. & D. W. Blumenthal have sold for A. Cohn to A. Bachrach the property 109 and 111 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, 50 by 100.

Du Bois & Taylor have sold to Frank Storrs the plot 33 by 99.11 on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 75 feet west of Broadway. The buyer will improve the plot with a six-story apartment house.

Seaver & Moore have sold for S. Boehn two five-story flats, 48 and 50 East Ninety-eighth Street on plot 50 by 100.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Elizabeth Schuck the five-story apartment house 25 by 100, 233 West Sixty-second Street, to an investor.

Deal at Manhattan Avenue and 116th St.

R. Schneider has sold 385 Manhattan Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, a three-story brick and stone dwelling, 19.11 by 50.

R. Pehlemann & Son have sold for Mrs. Amelia Vix to S. Cohen, for $38,000, the five-story double flat 212 West Eighty-second Street, on lot 27 by 102.2.

A. W. Muller & Co. have sold for Elizabeth Mount the five-story flat 208 West Sixteenth Street, 25 by 100.5.

Down-Town Tenement Dealings.

Pepe & Brother and D. Gallo have sold for Charles P. Holzderber the five-story tenement 321 West Eleventh Street, on lot 22 by 95, for about $30,000.

The Rexton Realty Company has sold 145 and 147 Ludlow Street, a plot 37.6 by 87.6, to Henry Pasinsky, who will erect a seven-story tenement.

Pasquale Lauria has sold to M. Iorio and S. Cassi 245 Mulberry Street, with an L, at 44 Prince Street, four and five story tenements, on plot 17.8 by 49.4 and irregular.

Wright Barclay has sold to the West Side Realty Company the five-story brick tenement 25 by 100, at 208 Seventh Street.

L. M. Mosauer & Co. have resold for Harry Schwitzer to Hidansky & Levy 206 Delancey Street, three and five story tenements on lot 25 by 128.

Sale of Second Avenue Corner.

David Greenberg has sold, through Max Rosenberg, to Frank Filtzer the northwest corner of Second Avenue and Seventh Street.

Nassau Street Corner Leased.

Folsom Brothers have leased for the United Cigar Stores Company, for a term of years, the store and basement at the northwest corner of John and Nassau Streets to Edward Hart, tailor.

There were no sales at auction scheduled yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By James L. Wells, public auction sale, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, southeast corner of Belmont Avenue, 50.11 by 102.2 by 10.6 by 98.4, vacant; also,

One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, south side, adjoining the foregoing on the east, four lots, each 25 feet front and varying in depth from 95.8 to 101 feet; also,

Belmont Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, four lots, each 25 feet front and varying in depth from 94.6 to 105.8 feet.

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 817 Ninth Avenue, west side, about 49.4 feet south of Thirty-ninth Street, 24.8 by 100, three-story brick building.

By Philip A. Smyth, trustee's sale, 155 West Thirteenth Street, north side, 389 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20.6 by 103.3, three-story brick dwelling; 159 West Thirteenth Street, north side, 120 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 103.3, three-story brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, John Hone, referee, 1,911 Second Avenue, west side, 42 feet south of Ninety-ninth Street, 23 by 100, five-story brick tenement with stores. Due on judgment, $12,875; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Putzel, referee, 217 East Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 210 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 99.8, five-story brick tenement with two-story building at the rear. Due on judgment, $11,482.

By Joseph F. Day, foreclosure sale, Victor J. Dowling, referee, 184 Riverside Drive, east side, 110.6 feet north of Ninetieth Street, 28.9 by 107.6 by 28.6 by 104.6, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $63,509.

By Joseph F. Day, foreclosure sale, James T. Sullivan, referee, 902 and 904 West Thirteenth Street, south side, 25.5 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 49.6 by 41.8 by 49.1 by 34.4, three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $17,750.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 325 feet west of Lenox Avenue, for a three-story brick public library, 40.6 by 80; New York Public Library of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; McKim, Mead & White of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $60,000.

Fifth Street, south side, 105 feet east of Fourth Avenue, for a one-story frame lumber shed; Mrs. Mary A. Green of Fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

Alterations.

No. 214 East Fifty-ninth Street, to a three-story brick hotel; A. Cauice of 130 East Thirty-second Street, owner; J. H. Ainsler of 878 Washington Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 231 to 237 West Sixty-fourth Street, to a one-story brick stable; W. Burne, premises, owner; J. H. Ainsler, architect; cost, $1,000.

Madison Avenue and One Hundred and First Street, northeast corner, to a five-story brick tenement; B. Mayer of 35 Nassau Street, owner; M. Zipkes of 35 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Eleventh Street, south side, 100 feet east of Fourth Avenue, to a one-story frame store and dwelling, 85 by 80; Margaret Haas, premises, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Dec. 7.

ALEXANDER AV, w s, 60.8 ft n of 141st St, 16.4x50; Martin Lippe to Henry Lippe, ½ part, other consideration and... $100

AVENUE D, 67 and 69, w s, runs w 82.5x n 18.3x w 10.7x n 20.9x e 4x n 0.4x e 89x s 40.4; Morris L. Meiltzer to Isidor Leipzig. (mtg $48,000).

BASSFORD AV, 2,327 and 2,329, e s, 40.2x85; Thomas F. Costello to Bridget Brady ..... Nom.

BASSFORD AV, 2,325, w s, 19.11x85; Thomas F. Costello to Neuburg D. Lawton, (mtg $2,500) ..... Nom.

CLINTON AV, e s, 100 ft n of Tremont Av, 25x100x25.4x100; Alwin Kirchner to Daniel W. Smith, (mtgs $6,000,) other consideration and 100

DELANCEY ST, 206, n s, 25x128; Solomon Neuville to Elias Rosenthal, (mtg $14,000) ..... Nom.

DELANCEY ST, 206, n s, 25x128; Elias Rosenthal to David Kidansky and another, (mtg $22,000) ..... Nom.

FRANKLIN ST, 158, n s, 25x57.6; 82d St, 230 East, 20.4x102.2; also land in Brooklyn; Francis J. Deraismes to Nina E. Deraismes 100

GOERCK ST, 111, w s, 17.11x50; Hieronymus Breunich to Henry Breunich ..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, n s, 40.5 ft n of 57th St, 20x90; Mechanics' and Traders' Bank to Catharine D. Lantry, quitclaim ..... Nom.

LOT 14, map of Neill estate, 24th Ward; Helen L. Bailey to William H. Brehm.. 2,350

LOTS 109 and 107, map lots 2 of land of Charles Darke, 51.2x94x50x105; Walter Duffy to Florence M. Duffy, ½ part ..... Nom.

MADISON AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 106th St, 19x100; Albert Weis and another to Leon Sobel and another, (mtgs $72,000,) other consideration and 100

MADISON AV, 1,457, e s, 25x80; Henrietta Zoeller to Clemens J. Kracht and another, (mtg $18,500,) other consideration and 100

MADISON AV, 1,553, e s, 17.7x45; the City Real Property Investing Company to Lewis A. Mitchell, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

MARION AV, 2,661, w s, 25x163.8x26.1 x161.2; Irene E. Wright to Frederick Muehlhaus, (mtgs $5,500) 100

MERCER ST, 153, w s, 20.4x71x26.10x71; Mary Ainsler, executrix, to Frank W. Suydam, (mtg $71,700,) other consideration and.

MOTT ST, 5, w s, runs w 77.9x s 1.7x n w 25.5x n 9.1.6 x 97.8x s 25; Samuel G. Isaacs to Solomon Lent, quitclaim ..... Nom.

PARK AV, 1,650, w s, 25.4x90; Herman Herst, Jr., to Isidore Jackson, (mtg $19,000) ..... Nom.

ST. ANN'S AV, s e corner of 150th St, 100.2x118x100x122; Bronx Investment Company to Rockland Realty Company, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of 183d St, runs e 135.5x s 140x w 40.4x s 50x w 96x n 90; Thomas F. Costello to George Ray, (mtg $12,750) ..... Nom.

WEST END AV, w s, 22.2 ft n of 88th St, 20x90; Margaret M. Smith to Elias L. Werner, (mtg $17,500) ..... Nom.

1ST AV, 1,602, e s, runs e 84x s 27.2x w 84x n 37.2; Fortuna Real Estate Corporation to Simon Bobel and another, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and..

2D AV, n w corner of 117th St, 75.7x75; John W. Haaren to George H. Werfelmann, (mtgs $28,000) ..... Nom.

4TH AV, n w corner of 117th St, 25x72; Henry Stander and others to Joseph J. Kittel, B. & S. ..... Nom.

4TH AV, w s, 25 ft n of 117th St, 25.8x72; Henry Stander and others to Joseph J. Kittel ..... Nom.

9TH AV, at s w s of 205th St, 124.11x 100; Sampson H. Weinhandler, referee, to Daniel L. Bunce, Jr. ..... $37,500.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 90th St; Robert S. Clark to Henry A. Siebrecht and another, 10 years 1,500

HESTER ST, 82; Isaac Hoffman to Charles Rosen, 3 years 540

IRVING PLACE, 55; William R. O'Brien to Jacob Jaffe, 5 years 3,000

MAIN ST, corner of Railroad Av; Denis Mahoney to Peter Bay, 5 years 600

MULBERRY ST, 86; Giovanni Santulli to Giovanni Albano, 4½ years 516

2D AV, 226; Frederick Eisele to Isidor Glotzer, 3 years 480

5TH AV, 91 and 93; Henry Corn to Louis Hamburger and others, 5 years 7,000

8TH AV, 220; Leopold Popper to William Schaefer, 5 years 840

52D ST, 332 East; August Werckle to Max Kleebiatt, 3½ years 516

121ST ST, 228 East; Margaret A. Burns to William Rocca, 5 years 600

125TH ST, 207 East; Anna C. Friedrich to Joseph Wielar and another, 10 years..... 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ANDROS REALTY COMPANY to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 85th St, 43 East, 1 year $15,000

BELL, John J., to Enoch C. Bell; West Farms Road, w s, 375.9 ft s of 172d St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 10,000

BERSE, Henry, to Louise Behlen; 145th St, s s, 99 ft e of Willis Av, 5 years.

BLAIR, Louisa B., to James R. McManus and another; Buchanan Place, s s, 100 ft w of Grand Av, prior mtgs $18,000, due May 31, 1904; 6 per cent..... 900

BRENNICH, Henry, to Barbara Grobel; Goerck St, 111, demand, 4 per cent..... 5,000

BUNCE, Daniel L., Jr., to American Mortgage Company; 9th Av, s e s, at s w c of 205th St, 1 year 4,000

CARROLL, Anna T., to James Shea; Anthony Av, s w c, 50.6 ft s of Westmadge St, prior mtg $25,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 500

DARROW, Charles H., Jr., to Cyprian Gousset; Central Park West, n s, 50.4 ft e of 96th St, 5 years, 4 per cent $58,000

DREYFUS, Isaac, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 93d St, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent 32,500

DUNNE, Catherine, to Bridget Dempsey, guardian, and others; 97th St, n s, 475 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 10,181

FARRELL, Casarino, to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 2d Av, w s, 62 ft s of 104th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 9,000

FOGEL, Rube R., to Theodore Bloschet; Fort Washington Depot Road, n s, and w s, Lots 3, 4 and 7, map of land of Isaac F. Martin at Fort Washington, 3 years 35,000

GREEN, Samuel, and another to William H. Talbert; 16th St, n s, 800 ft e of 9th Av, building loan, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 50,000

GUSSAROFF, Elias, and others to Frederic De F. Foster; Madison Av, 1,582, 6 years 22,500

HALPIN, Bernard, to Augusta W. Wurthmann; Pelham Av, 916, due Jan. 1, 1907, 5½ per cent 3,000

HARDEN, William H., to Louise L. Dudgeon and another; 3d Av, s w corner of Brook Av, 5 years 3,000

HESSEL, Albert C., to Mayer S. Auerbach; 25th St, s s, 376 ft w of 6th Av, due June 1, 1903 55,000

HOLLISTER, Orange T., and others to Daniel W. Comstock; Broad St, 90, leasehold, due May 1, 1904, 6 per cent... 5,500

KAUFMAN, Max, to the State Bank of New York, 15 years, installments, notes

LANTRY, Catharine D., and others to Julia S. Bryant; Lexington Av, e s, 40.5 ft n of 57th St, 5 years 17,500

LEHIGH, Gustor, to Morris L. Mollitor; Avenue D, 67 and 69, prior mtg $48,000, 5 years, 6 per cent 3,000

LENT, Solomon, to William Jay, trustee; Mott Street, 5, 6 years, 4½ per cent.... 20,000

LENT, Solomon, to Henry De F. Weekes; Mott St, 5, prior mtg $30,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 6,000

MAHR, Henry J., and another to Jacob Schlosser; 538 St, 111 East, demand... 5,000

MASSA, Joseph, to Annie C. Rudd; Tower Place, n s, 110 ft e of Webster Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 125

MAX, Clara, and another to Edmund Coffin; 112th St, 26, 28, 30, 34 and 36 West, 15 mortgages, prior mtgs $125,000, 3 years, 6 per cent., each 5,000

MUEHLHAUS, Frederick, and wife to Eleanor B. Brown; Marion Av, 2,661, due June 1, 1904, 6 per cent 417

O'SULLIVAN, Eugene L., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Madison Av, w s, 74.1 ft s of 40th St, 8-5 part, 1 year, 6 per cent 26,000

PORTER, Albert, to Marcella Nugent; 60th St, 204 West, 3 years 10,000

QUIGG, Lulu, to Clarence Tucker and others, trustees; 133d St, 147 West, 3 years 10,000

RAY, George, to Thomas F. Costello; Washington Av, s e corner of 183d St, 1 year, 6 per cent 6,563

ROSENTHAL, Elias, to Solomon Neuville; Delancey St, 206, n s, 25x128, 5 per cent.. 8,000

SCHOENHART, Nathan, to Samuel Williams; 103d St, 102 East, due June 1, 1905, 6 per cent 1,500

SOERE, Leon, another to Fortuna Real Estate Corporation; 1st Av, 1,602, also 83d St, 401 East, 3 years, 6 per cent. 10,000

STERN, Flora L., to Bertha Seligman; 76th St, 249 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent.. 11,000

TEITELBAUM, Isidor, and others to the State Bank; Broome St, 26 and 28, installments, 6 per cent., 3 notes, each..... 500

WALTERS, A., to Laura J. Broadway, 816, leasehold, installments, notes 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAILEY, Louisa I., to Henry Schoroko... 2,250

BALL, Elias, to Alice Ball $1

BERNSTEIN, Morris, to Carrie Foster... 4,350

CRAWFORD, James C., to George W. Hilkemeier 4,000

DE WITT, George O., and another, trustees, to Augusta L. Schramme..... 17,000

FEDER, Morris H., and another to Heyman Horwitz 3,000

FORTUNA REAL ESTATE CORPORATION, to Albert Weis 10,000

GUNNISON, Frederic E., to John Schrader 400

HALL, Sarah C., to Celestia M. Ray..... 2,500

JERKOWSKI, Louis, and others, executors and trustees, to Hattie Cohn, 2 assignments 1

KINNEY, Louis C., to Mary E. Taylor.. 8,000

LOCKMAN, Jacob R., and another, trustees, to Frances L. Lockman 1

MEYN, William, to Magdalena Staut, 2 assignments 1

REALTY OPERATING COMPANY to Charles F. Porter and others, other consideration and 100

SCOFIELD, George A., to Samuel G. Dayton 500

SILVERBERG, Fred, to Gertrude Hirschfield and another 2,000

STERN, Fanny, executrix, to Eleanor M. Greacen 22,500

ST. JOHN, Frederick M., to Mary F. Twomey 3,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Matilda E. Starbuck, guardian 20,000

THOMPSON, Caroline E., and another, administrators, to Equitable Life Assurance Society 34,800

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Albert R. Shattuck..... 45,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Robert W. Cooper..... 5,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Metropolitan Trust Company... 12,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Isaac E. Harris..... 32,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Clarence W. Meade..... 7,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BAYARD ST, 83; Scully Brothers against Edward Ludlam, owner; John T. Allen Company, contractor $560

LEWIS ST, 117; Peter Callan against Jacob Cohen, owner; Berkowitz & Rourke, contractors 500

MANHATTAN AV and 120th St, s w corner, 17.7x82; William B. Friedlander against Jacob Greenberg, owner; Jacob Wirth, contractor 56

PARK AV and 52d St, n w corner, 100x100, Bronx; Clifford L. Miller against Philip Holing, owner; Emil Barillushus, owner and contractor 1,994

2D AV, w s, 25 ft n of Wilson, e s, against Joseph Witner, owner; Aegis Fire-proofing Company, contractor 59

22D ST, 329 and 331 East; L. A. Storch & Co. against Susan Dessau and another, owners; Joseph Bemaschefi, contractor 80

49TH ST, 142 to 146 West; Walter Pendleton & Co. against Hillahan & Ahearn, owners and contractors 768

57TH ST, 116 East; Henry A. Conolly against Parthenia J. Dodge, owner and contractor 2,000

57TH ST, 133 West; Bartholomew Regnerl against Sarah Rayne, owner; John Rayne, contractor 25

137TH ST, 210 West; Paul Melnitz against Carrie Ketzinger, owner; John Riesinger and Harry Ketzinger, contractors 34

137TH ST, 210 West; Ludwig Butler against Carrie Ketzinger, owner; John Riesinger and Harry Ketzinger, contractors 33

137TH ST, 210 West; Joseph Hoffman against Carrie Ketzinger, owner; John Riesinger and Harry Ketzinger, contractors 100

137TH ST, 210 West; Max Kirstel against Carrie Ketzinger, owner; John Riesinger and Harry Ketzinger, contractors 20

137TH ST, 210 West; John Einhorn against Carrie Ketzinger, owner; John Riesinger and Harry Ketzinger, contractors 17

BUILDING TRADES CONTRACT, CHAPTER UNDER LAWS OF 1900. 78,

25TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of 8th Av, 50x87; M. S. Auerbach loans to Albert C. Hessel 40,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BUCHANAN PLACE, s s, 100 ft w of Grand Av, 125x100; William D. Clarke against M. E. Blair and another, Nov. 12, 1903 ..... $240

BUCHANAN PLACE, s s, 100 ft w of Grand Av, 125x100; McManus & Welch against M. E. Blair and another, Nov. 12, 1903 1,240

PROSPECT AV, 2,058 and 2,060; Overbaugh Camp Company against Sophie Mass and another, Nov. 20, 1903..... 167

PROSPECT AV, 2,815; August Einhorn against Edward J. Kearney and another, Oct. 20, 1903 69

2D AV and 9th St, s e corner; David Solomon against Samuel Barkin and another, Nov. 11, 1903 100

26TH ST, 224 East; David Myers against Orasio La Cagnina and another, Dec. 1, 1903 112

117TH ST, 12 to 17 East; Colomon Dix against Daniel Fraud and another, Nov. 23, 1903 22

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,305, City of New York against Otto F. Barnard; Avenue B, 101, same against Max Lippman and another; Avenue C, 58, same against Morris Applebaum and another; Canal St, 30, same against Morris Singer; Greenwich Av, 76, same against Phillip Smith; Jefferson St, 25, same against Louis L. Richman; Spring St, 323, same against Clarence J. Luce; Monroe St, 99, same against Katie J. Amend; Madison Av, 1,699, same against Samuel Rouse; Thompson St, 217, same against Isidore Jackson; 1st Av, 1,291, same against Sigmund Schwartzkopf; Spring St, 15, same against Peter Davey; 2d Av, 1,130, same against Frederick W. Loew; 1st Av, 416, same against Carrie Freund; 2d Av, 2,406, same against Elizabeth P. Ingraham; 2d Av, 2,040, same against Max Steinberg; 3d Av, 1,192, same against E. A. Morrison; 5th St, 712 East, same against Lena Newman and another; 13th St, 616 East, same against Richard H. Handley; 10th St, 360 East, same against Mary E. Field; 21st St, 300 West, same against Emma L. Seaman; 37th St, 404 West, same against Helen Marks; 42d St, 627 West, same against Leonard Appleby; 30th St, 342 West, same against Cuford Franklin; 53d St, 530 to 534 West, same against Bertha Wolkening; 54th St, 536 West, same against Alexander M. Cahn; 44th St, 518 East, same against George Schneider; 93d St, 314 East, same against Henry Cohen; 100th St, 146 West, same against Carmine Capino; 49th St, 338 East, same against Henry Jacob; 109th St, 20 East, same against Julia Pollak; 116th St, 40 West, same against Jacob Kottek; 123d St, 234 East, same against Sophia Schwab; 101st St, 470 East, same against William C. Smith; 127th St, 230 East, same against Daniel A. Loving; 57 actions (violation of tenement house acts;)

BAYARD ST, 57; Aaron Levy against Mary Rosa and another, (partition;) attorney, W. E. Sayer.

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 67 ft n of 154th St, 92x

200; William H. Payne against Sophia Mosbus, individually, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Overington.

MOTT ST, 206; City of New York against Catharine W. Beckwith; 107th St, 240, same against Nathan Bloom and another; 232 St, s w, 100 ft e of West 232d Av, same against Jesse C. Bennet; 106th St, 160 West, same against Frank Hunt Court; 5th Av, 36, same against Jacob D. Butler; 58th St, 411 East, same against Louis Danger; 43d St, 310 West, same against Louis F. Weisman; 4th Av, 447, same against John Stuerer; Broome St, 453 and 455, same against Nathan Bloom and another; 82d St, s w, 100 ft w of 3d Av, same against Arcade Realty Company; 32d St, 29 West, same against Herman Berndorf; 19th St, 324 to 330 East, same against Lena Spielberger, twelve actions, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Ryes.

PLOTS 141 and 142, amended map of Bronxwood Park, William's Bridge, Bronx; Catherine Goss against George P. Shirmer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. S. Newman.

5TH ST, n s, 372.11 ft n e of Green Lane, 25x100, and 8th St, n s, 425.11 ft e of Green Lane, 25x100, Bronx; Anna G. R. Tuttle against Cora Lamb; Lamb, action to debar claim, &c.;) attorney J. W. Brainerd.

63D ST, s s, 130 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5; James Buchanan and another, trustees, against John J. Houlahan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. Moore.

59TH ST, 148 West; Henry D. Sewall against Maria S. Stevens and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. de P. Foster.

103D ST and Riverside Drive, s e corner, 100x30; Quimby N. Evans and another against Godfrey Brickelmaier and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's liens;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

112TH ST, 540 West; George F. Hare and another against Brogan Construction Company, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Cowan & Hoff.

133D ST, s s, 425 ft w of 7th Av, 33.4x99.11; Harry Silverman against Edith M. Williams, (specific performance;) attorneys, Wentworth, Lowenstein & Stern.

137TH ST, s s, 324 ft w of 7th Av, 18x99.11; General Synod of the Reformed Church in America against Geraldine Broadbelt and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Reed & Reed.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Supreme Court of the United States:

No. 26—Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. William Hughes et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Day.

No. 7—The Baltimore & Potomac Railroad Company et al. vs. Catharine Landregan, administratrix, &c.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice McKenna.

No. 30—Schuyler National Bank of Schuyler, Neb., plaintiffs, vs. James Gadsden et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of Nebraska.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice White. Dissenting, Justice Brown and Justice Brewer.

No. 20—United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company vs. The United States for use and benefit of the Golden Pressed and Fire Brick Company et al.—On certificate from the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.—Question certified answered in the negative.—Opinion by Justice Brown.

No. 83—La Republique Francaise et al., petitioners, vs. Saratoga Vichy Spring Company.—On writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of New York. Opinion by Justice Brown.

No. 74—Norfolk & Western Railroad Company et al., plaintiffs, vs. John R. Sims, Sheriff, &c.—In error to the Supreme Court of North Carolina.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Brown.

No. 68—John Arbuckle et al., appellants, vs. Joseph E. Blackburn, Dairy and Food Commissioner, &c.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court.

No. 246—Charles H. Shaw, trustee, et al., appellants, vs. the City of Covington; 414—The City of Covington et al., appellants, vs. the First National Bank of Covington, Ky., and 415—The First National Bank of Covington, Ky., appellant, vs. the City of Covington et al.—Motions to advance denied.

No. 401—Frederic W. Lincoln et al., plaintiffs, vs. the United States.—Motion to advance denied.

No. 433—State of Minnesota, appellant, vs. Northern Securities Company et al.—Motion to dismiss postponed to the hearing of the case on its merits.

No. 434—Vacuum Oil Company, petitioner, vs. Climax Refining Company.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit denied.

No. 492—William H. Slaughter et al., petitioners, vs. La Compagnie Francaise des Cables Telegraphiques.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied.

No. 482—Winfield S. Gregg, petitioner, vs. the Metropolitan Trust Company et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit granted.

Original, ex parte—In the matter of the Johnstown Mining Company, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of certiorari denied.

No. 98—The Royal Insurance Company, plaintiff, vs. Ruperts Martin, executor, &c.—Leave granted to file reply brief herein.

No. 270—Granville Rippey, plaintiff, vs. the State of Texas.—Motion to advance submitted in behalf of counsel.

No. 500—Eugene Hughes et al., petitioners, vs. A. Harrison, master, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit submitted.

No. 502—The American Bonding and Trust Company, petitioner, vs. the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit submitted.

No. 11—Original.—State of Louisiana, complainant, vs. the State of Mississippi.—Leave granted to file general replication and answer to cross bill on motion for the complainant. Leave granted to file exceptions to answer to cross bill within forty days on motion of counsel for the defendant.

No. 129—The Trustees of Malester College, plaintiffs, vs. the State of Minnesota.—In error to the Supreme Court of Minnesota. Dismissed per stipulation.

No. 495—Walter N. Dimmick, petitioner, vs. the United States.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit submitted for the petitioner with leave to counsel for respondent to file brief on or before Friday next.

No. 225—Isabella Gonsalez, appellant, vs. William Williams, Commissioner of Immigration, &c.—Argument concluded by special leave for the appellant. Leave granted to Solicitor General Heyt for the appellee to file an additional brief on or before Friday next.

No. 37—Bessie Spencer, trustee, &c., plaintiff, vs. Duplan Silk Company.—Argued.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

Day call for Tuesday will be: 84, 85, 86, 23, 87, 88, 54, 90, 91, 92, and 93.

Calendars for Tuesday, Dec. 8.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 134, Post Office Building.

No. 48—Matter of English.

No. 52—Young vs. Clipper Mfg. Co.

No. 6—L. E. Waterman Co. vs. McCutcheon.

No. 7—Same vs. same.

No. 32—Same vs. Forsyth.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 48, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

No. 430—Carrelton, F. & Co. vs. Am. Credit. I. Co.

No. 332—Panouhas vs. Conte, Jas. M. & Co.

No. 53—Burns vs. Central Vermont Ry.

No. 486—Roosevelt vs. Nashville, C. & St. L. Railway.

No. 62—Rhodes vs. Rothenberg.

No. 466—Masten vs. Mathews.

No. 73—Totten vs. Sun Ptg. & Pub. Co.

No. 520—U. S. for Bartley vs. Ohio Ind. Co.

No. 553—Cooper vs. Bay State Gas Co.

No. 32—Same vs. same.

No. 20—Eaton vs. Lewis.

No. 47—Gannert vs. Rupert.

No. 54—Drakin vs. Dumper No. 8.

No. 55—Radford vs. U. S.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

No. 223—McCaldin vs. Calnalboat Lighter.

No. 241—Tuttle vs. Yacht Geraldine.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 48, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy.

Discharges.

In re Frank P. Allen.
In re Edelman & Stone.
In re Hy. Y. T. Smith.
In re Oscar H. Stearns.
In re Globe Co.
In re Abraham Krieger.
In re Morris Kittenplan.
In re H. G. Grippen.
In re Abraham B. Sabin
In re Norman L. Archer
In re Wasmer, Piatt & Archer.
In re Norman L. Archer
In re Sutter Brothers.
In re Peter Russell.
In re Morris Horowitz.
In re Max. Fixture Co.
In re Alex. Del Vacchio.
In re Leubel & Sheinberg.
In re Cohen & Rabinowitz.
In re M. & J. A. Rappaport.
In re Rudnick & Larkin.
In re Sutter Brothers.
In re Emil Moses.
In re Weinrib & Merker
In re Nathan Schlessel.
In re Samuel Side.
In re Frederick Haims.
In re Garvin Paper Co.
In re Max. Fixture Co.
In re Radon & Co.
In re Nathan Schlessel.
In re Philip Bernstein.
In re A. & W. Arcsah.

Involuntary cases.

No. 3540—Justin G. Schesl.
No. 3580—Am. Heat. Light & Power Co.
No. 3566—Lillie Feldstein.

No. 3618—Herman Rotcoff.
No. 3619—Solomon & Cohn.
No. 3605—Sarah Bernstein.
No. 3589—Gust. G. Dahn.
No. 3588—Joseph A. Chapin.
No. 3570—Caroline M. Crukshank.
No. 4234—J. Segall & Co.
No. 4370—G. & D. Oppenheim.
No. 3726—Dresser & Reiss.
No. 3693—Smith & Smith.

Cases under objection.

No. 4178—Henry C. Butt.
No. 3575—Joseph Clark, Jr.
No. 348—William H. Gray.
No. 3458—Malvin & Brandenburg.

Adjourned cases.

No. 3535—B. & M. Seckliek.
No. 3148—Charles Altschul.
No. 3525—Solomon Ullman.
No. 3039—Mendel Kasse.
No. 3170—Orlando M. Harper.

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TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY

by the liberal policy which it issues fully protects the insured against unpaid taxes, assessments and all other liens.

Its policy requires it to defend, at its OWN EXPENSE, ANY ATTACK ON THE TITLE, and to pay any judgment recovered; to enforce the marketability of the title; and to protect a grantor under his warranty, even after he has sold the property.

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CORNICES, SKYLIGHTS, SLATE AND METAL ROOFING.
ROOFS REPAIRED AND PAINTED.
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Telephone Call, 1335 79th

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AT A BARGAIN

101st St., near 3d Av.; 25 ft. 5-story tenement. Rentals, $1,600. Price, $16,750.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.
7 East 42d St.

MODERN APARTMENT HOUSE. (Elevator, &c.) Prominent Corner on ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE
will be sacrificed to close estate.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

FORECLOSURE BARGAIN.—Eight-room cottage, with modern improvements; in good condition; two lots; good neighborhood; fare to Park Row, 5c.; time, 40 minutes; terms easy. F. Francis Hayes, 320 Broadway, Room 703.

Exceptionally good investment is offered for little cash, or free and clear, in small business property down town; full commission to brokers. S. H. Furman, 7 Pine St.

Mortgage Seekers! $18,000 to $25,000 to loan on flat, tenement, or corner. Send full particulars Mrs. Humber, 140 West 85th St.

DWELLING, WEST 87TH STREET

Between Columbus and Amsterdam, 18 ft. 3 story; electric lights; hardwood floors and trim. A bargain at $4,500 to quick purchaser.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.
7 East 42d St.

Seven-story business building, near Elm; 82 frontage; $200,000. Weisberger Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

Waverley Pl., near 10th St.	5-story single flat, all improvements; fine order; nr., $21,000; bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 205 B'way	

Guaranteed fifteen per cent. investment; modern tenement, West 46th; $16,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain—54th St., near 2d; double tenement; 10 rooms; rents, $2,080. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Sixteen lots, 147th St., rapid transit and elevated stations; $45,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

11th St., near 1st.—Modern double tenement, $23,000; rents, $2,600. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

105th St., near Park.—Beautiful brownstone house, 13 rooms $10,000. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.

207 St., near 3d Av. | 16-fam. apartment house, 2 stores, 80x100; price, $24,500; rent, $2,500. E. M. Michaelis, 205 B'way.

A BARGAIN CORNER

Morningside Avenue corner, 25-ft. double flat; open plumbing; all improvements; splendid condition; rents, $1,440; $5,000; mortgage, $27,000 at four; asking, $46,000.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
7 East 42d St.

Amsterdam Av. tenement, $4,000 cash, mtg. $19,000; rent $2,600. Lewis B. Crane, 187 Broadway.

Colored Property managed by a colored agent. Philip A. Payton, Jr., 67 West 134th., Tel.

Bargains in Harlem.—I have long list of 5-story flats; send for list. Hymes, 38 Canal St.

Bargain—Charming modern house, $16,000; will pay to see it. Caretaker, 155 East 62d St.

7th Av., corner below 125th; large lot; stores; improvements. Weisberger Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

7th Av., near office, five-story double flat; $32,500. Weisberger Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

$13,000.—Fine 3-story brick and basement on Hudson St. John Staudinger, 8 Bible House.

Bronx—Plot, 125th St., near Av. C, 50x103; $28,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

125th St., near Ave. C; modern tenement; $15,000; rents, $1,600. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain; plot near Ave. D; below 140th St., 40x94.9; $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Cheap plot near 23d, 47x98.9; $18,000; little cash required. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

AT A SACRIFICE

West 117th St. near Lenox Av.; 26 ft. double flat. Rentals, $3,100. Price $28,500.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
7 East 42d Street.

Bronx.

Bargain.—Four five-story double flats, 5 rooms and bath; open plumbing, 25x77x100 each; good location; price, $19,500; rent, $2,100; terms to suit. H. L. Phelps, 108 Willis Av., corner 135th.

Bronx.—A good paying corner on Boston Av., near 164th St.; $5,000 cash; also large plots for sale; send for list. Hymes, 38 Canal St.

$4,000.—8-room house, improvements, near station, trolleys, schools; 25x100. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Leasehold, 3d Av., near 149th, 30x150; good building cheap. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

House, with stable, room 4 horses; shed; middle section Bronx. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

2-family detached, 10 rooms, near 169th St. L; $3,800. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Gold St., near Fulton.	Flat, 4-story & base., 8 fam., 20x60x100; price, $11,500; rents, $1,425. E. M. Michaelis, 205 B'way.	

Very choice plot 12 lots, Bedford Section, $25,000; offer wanted; mortgage arranged. Jones, 189 Montague St.

WESTCHESTER REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

20 acres; 1½ miles from depot in Westchester County; house No. 1, 12 rooms; house No. 2, 7 rooms; 2 barns; carriage house, shed, ice house, granary, hennery; all in good condition; 2 apple orchards; 2 peach orchards; abundance other fruit; amply watered by springs, stream, and pond; water in the kitchen and laundry; convenient to stores, churches, and schools. Full particulars given by the Northern Westchester Realty Co., 1 East 42d St., New York City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,

will sell at public auction, at 161 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, TUESDAY, Dec. 8, noon, by order of M. F. McGoldrick, Esq., Atty.,

9 VALUABLE LOTS,

S. E. Corner 179th St. and Belmont Av. NEAR L. & RAPID TRANSIT STATIONS, TREMONT, N. Y. CITY.

Lots ready for immediate profitable improvement. Terms liberal. Maps and particulars with M. F. McGoldrick, Esq., Attorney, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, and James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Rochelle Park, N. J.—To let, attractive 11-room, modern house; hardwood floors, 2 bathrooms; open plumbing; furnace heat, acetylene gas plant, large veranda, 3 open fireplaces, lawn, 3 acres ground, fruit, stable, and outbuildings; 8 minutes' walk from station; 10 minutes from Paterson and N. Y. trolley; can be obtained partly furnished if desired, at a very reasonable price if taken at once, on account of removal. Apply C. E. Ackerson, 183 Main St., Hackensack, or J. A. Graham, on the premises.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; two houses to be completed Nov. 10th; rent, $720 and $780. Another now ready, 10 rooms; rent, $660. Also sell reasonably, easy terms. All improvements, steam, gas, electricity, hardwood floors, &c.; refined surroundings; lots for sale. Illustrated circulars free. Montclair Realty Company.

Edgewater Heights, on Palisades, opposite Grant's Tomb; superb location; illustrated pamphlet mailed free. W. E. Sammis, 55 Liberty St., New York.

NEW ENGLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS.

For 30 years we have sold
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Buyers get our free catalogues.
Owners, send us details of your property.
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Florida.—5,200 acres timber, unencumbered; exchange all or part. Byram, 188 Washington St., Newark, N. J.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Take charge of properties; economical management; best returns; references. Weisberger Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

Owners!—Send particulars of vacant stores and dwellings; many applicants. Mulvihill, 1,901 Lexington Av.

5-story double flat wanted for cash; 110th to 125th; brokers protected. Mulvihill, 1,901 Lexington.

Properties at reasonable prices for quick buyers. Send particulars. Weisberger Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Equity $10,000; choice west side dwelling, exchange for unincumbered country place. Send full description. Brokers invited.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
7 East 42d St.

Have $5,000 equity in two-family house in Harlem; always rented; pays 10 per cent. net; will exchange for small free and clear country place near New York; might add some cash. Address Owner, Box 326 Times Office.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

NOTICE TO STOCK BROKERS

An unusual opportunity to secure a particularly well-located suite of offices with quotation board and furnishings complete. Firm going out of business. Telephone call 2727 Broad.

A desirable light store, basement, and cellar to let; size, 25x100; Broadway, near Bleecker St.; rent reasonable; possession Feb. 1st. E. A. Cruikshank & Co., 141 Broadway.

DOCTOR'S OFFICES.
The Burlington, 10 West 30th. (Adjoining the Holland.)—4 rooms, or less; ground floor; handsomely furnished.

William St., 259, at Chambers.—New seven-story strong building suitable for any business; elevator and power. Union Construction, 254 William St.

Meeting rooms for clubs and societies in a well-appointed clubhouse, centrally located in Harlem; reasonable terms. Address G., 1,026 Times, Harlem.

Attractive corner offices, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Near Broadway and 14th.—Corner suitable hotel, liquors; thirty rooms. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Parlor and basement stores, 86 East 10th, near Broadway; reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Half store, 100 feet, with large window, at 441 Broadway; rent $2,400. Inquire Nat. H. Blum, 457 Broadway.

Shops and offices at low rent, 23 Ann St. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Second floor, 59 Fifth Av., near 13th, 22x65; $70. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Large stable, 13th St., near 5th Av., 90x100; rent reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Houses, furnished and unfurnished; desirable locations; rents, $1,000 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

2,067-69 Seventh Avenue,

One door above 125d St. Eight rooms and bath; all improvements; one desirable apartment; attractive and modern; steam heat; hot water; gas ranges; resident janitor; reasonable rent. Inquire on premises or of Horace S. Ely & Co., 21 Liberty St. and 27 West 30th St.

THE "STUYVESANT,"
NO. 17 LIVINGSTON PL., COR. 17TH ST.,
Fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites seven and nine rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents, $600 to $1,200.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.
Send for booklet.

THE "TREVYLLIAN,"
NOS. 136-142 EAST 17TH ST.,
Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electrical lighting, telephones; all modern conveniences; $480 to $720.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.

THE WYOMING,
145 SECOND AVE., COR. 9TH ST.,
Suites six rooms and bath, all modern conveniences, including elevator, electric lighting, telephones, etc. Rents, $480 and $540. Attractive and modern.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.

159 WEST 45TH ST.,

adjoining Longacre Square; 6 rooms, all modern improvements; elevator, electric lights, telephone, &c.; central and convenient location; only $900 yearly. Janitor on premises. Leonard Morgan, agent, 1,541 Broadway.

JEFFERSON,

324 West 51st Street. Beautiful modern apartment of 8 rooms and bath; all light, with every improvement. Janitor, or Alexander Wilson, 499 5th Av.

CLEMENT COURT,

Handsome apartments, 6-7 rooms, every improvement; elevator, moderate rents. Office, 1,442 Madison Av., 99th.

Corner apartments to let, suitable for a lawyer or doctor or for any other profession; in large, elegant apartment house, Englander Court, corner Lexington Av. and 95th St. Also other apartments to let.

"THE MILDRED,"
140 East 92d St., cor. Lexington Av.
Seven rooms; bath, elevator; every improvement; rent, $720.

Central Park West, 473.—Single apartment of eight large, airy rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water, hall service, &c.; $60. Apply on premises, or Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

Corner apartment; ground floor; northwest corner 82d St. and Park Av.; six rooms and bath; hallboy attendance; modern improvements; $720 per year.

Flat, six rooms, bath, 55 East 115th; modern improvements; $25. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

147th St., 716 East, Near Brook Av.—Five rooms and bath; hot water supply; $15.

Physicians' Offices—Select location. Telephone, 2,632 Columbus. 122 West 58th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED

Going Abroad.—Rent attractive apartment; seven rooms; bath; beautiful southern exposure; artistically furnished; books, paintings, piano. Apply afternoons, west apartment, sixth floor, 823 West End Av.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

Royal Arms,
206, 208 West 43d St.,
STEP FROM BROADWAY.
New, Modern, Fireproof
APARTMENT HOTEL
of the Highest Class.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Handsome Suites of one to three rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, for transient or permanent guests. Moderate rates.
Cuisine and service unexcelled; club and table d'hote breakfasts; table d'hote lunches, dinners and after the theatre suppers, with meals a la carte at all hours from 8 A. M. to 2 A. M.

HOTEL MARYLAND 104, 106 WEST 49th St.
New and absolutely fireproof
Furnished & unfurnished apts.
Comfort, Refinement, Luxury at moderate cost. Cuisine and Service of the highest order. Suites of 2 and 3 rooms and bath. Doctor's apartment, 2 rooms and bath.
J. P. Reilly, Prop.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

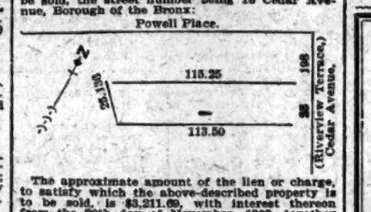
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW YORK UNIVERSALIST RELIEF FUND, plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. PHYSIOC et al., defendants,

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of November, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of December, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Riverview Terrace, distant one hundred and ninety-eight feet southerly from a point formed by the junction of the southerly line of Powell Place with the westerly line of Riverview Terrace, running thence southerly along said westerly line of Riverview Terrace twenty-five feet; thence westerly and parallel with Powell Place one hundred and thirteen feet and fifty one hundredths of a foot to the easterly line of the lands of the New York and Northern Railroad; thence northerly along the easterly line of the lands of the said railroad twenty-five feet and one hundred and thirty-six one thousandths of a foot; thence easterly and again parallel with Powell Place one hundred and fifteen feet and twenty-five one hundredths of a foot to the westerly line of Riverview Terrace at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 30th, 1903.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.
RUSSELL & PERCY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number being 16 Cedar Avenue, Borough of the Bronx:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $3,211.60, with interest thereon from the 20th day of November, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $223.03, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,352.71 and interest. Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1903.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY R. CALLENDER, against JOHN BANNEN and others.

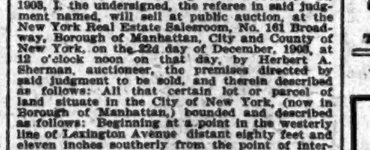
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date November 23, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 22d day of December, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot or parcel of land situate in the City of New York, now in Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Lexington Avenue distant eighty feet and eleven inches southerly from the point of intersection of the westerly line of Lexington Avenue with the southerly line of One Hundred and Twentieth Street; running thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street and part of the distance through a party wall sixty-four feet and ten inches; thence southerly parallel with Lexington Avenue twenty feet; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street sixty-four feet and ten inches to the westerly line of Lexington Avenue, and thence northerly along the westerly line of Lexington Avenue twenty feet to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, November 27th, 1903.

D. JUDSON NEWLAND, Referee.

HOWLAND, MURRAY & PRENTICE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 35 Wall Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,936 Lexington Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,477.77, with interest thereon from November 13, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to $236.80 together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $185.00 and interest.

Dated New York, November 27, 1903.

D. JUDSON NEWLAND, Referee.

d1-2aw3wTuaF&d22.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of SMOLSKY & SMITH, bankrupts.

Pursuant to an order of this court, duly made and entered herein December 7th, 1903, the undersigned, receiver of the estate of said bankrupts, will sell property belonging thereto, consisting of cloaks, finished and unfinished, silks, satins, belts, woolen goods, passementerie, a large stock of silk, cotton, and linen threads, and various cloth and material used in the manufacture of cloaks and suits, together with fixtures, consisting of machines, machine stands, tables, counters, large mirror, carpet, &c., all now located in the warehouse of Charles Shontgood, 113 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as follows:

Sealed bids for said property may be submitted to William Lesser, receiver, at his office, 320 Broadway, New York City, on or before Monday, December 14th, at 4 P. M., at which time and place they will be opened by him.

Each bid must be accompanied by cash or a certified check for at least 10% of the amount thereof, and the receiver reserves the right to reject all bids submitted. Said property may be inspected on said premises on December 9th, 10th, and 11th, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Should the receiver reject all bids, then said property will be sold at public auction, on said premises, on Friday, December 18th, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, by order of

WILLIAM LESSER, Receiver.
IRVING I. KREMER, Atty. for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

NO. 6,475.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT E. FIVEY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Robert E. Fivey of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1903, the said Robert E. Fivey was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 62 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 7th, 1903.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of the L. E. McCONNELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Alleged Bankrupt.

Pursuant to an order of the above court, the undersigned, receiver of said L. E. McConnell Manufacturing Company, will sell the stock of knitting machines, motor, safe, desks, office fixtures, &c., of said company.

Machines, &c., may be inspected any day between 12 noon and 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of said company, 56 Worth Street, New York.

Sealed bids will be received for the purchase of all or any part of the property up to December 15th, 1903, and may be sent to my office, No. 115 Broadway, New York, on or before that date, accompanied by cash or certified checks for ten per cent. of the amount bid. Unsatisfactory bids may be rejected. If not then sold the property will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Friday, December 18th, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., at the office of the said L. E. McConnell Manufacturing Company, 56 Worth Street.

Dated December 5th, 1903.

MORRIS P. FERRIS, Receiver in Bankruptcy, L. E. McConnell Mfg. Co., 115 Broadway, New York.

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J. P. Reilly, Prop.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW YORK UNIVERSALIST RELIEF FUND, plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. PHYSIOC et al., defendants,

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of November, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of December, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Riverview Terrace, distant one hundred and ninety-eight feet southerly from a point formed by the junction of the southerly line of Powell Place with the westerly line of Riverview Terrace, running thence southerly along said westerly line of Riverview Terrace twenty-five feet; thence westerly and parallel with Powell Place one hundred and thirteen feet and fifty one hundredths of a foot to the easterly line of the lands of the New York and Northern Railroad; thence northerly along the easterly line of the lands of the said railroad twenty-five feet and one hundred and thirty-six one thousandths of a foot; thence easterly and again parallel with Powell Place one hundred and fifteen feet and twenty-five one hundredths of a foot to the westerly line of Riverview Terrace at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 30th, 1903.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.
RUSSELL & PERCY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number being 16 Cedar Avenue, Borough of the Bronx:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $3,211.60, with interest thereon from the 20th day of November, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $223.03, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,352.71 and interest. Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1903.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY R. CALLENDER, against JOHN BANNEN and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date November 23, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 22d day of December, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot or parcel of land situate in the City of New York, now in Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Lexington Avenue distant eighty feet and eleven inches southerly from the point of intersection of the westerly line of Lexington Avenue with the southerly line of One Hundred and Twentieth Street; running thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street sixty-four feet and ten inches; thence southerly parallel with Lexington Avenue twenty feet; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Twentieth Street sixty-four feet and ten inches to the westerly line of Lexington Avenue, and thence northerly along the westerly line of Lexington Avenue twenty feet to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, November 27th, 1903.

D. JUDSON NEWLAND, Referee.

HOWLAND, MURRAY & PRENTICE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 35 Wall Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,936 Lexington Avenue:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,477.77, with interest thereon from November 13, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to $236.80 together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $185.00 and interest.

Dated New York, November 27, 1903.

D. JUDSON NEWLAND, Referee.

d1-2aw3wTuaF&d22.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of SMOLSKY & SMITH, bankrupts.

Pursuant to an order of this court, duly made and entered herein December 7th, 1903, the undersigned, receiver of the estate of said bankrupts, will sell property belonging thereto, consisting of cloaks, finished and unfinished, silks, satins, belts, woolen goods, passementerie, a large stock of silk, cotton, and linen threads, and various cloth and material used in the manufacture of cloaks and suits, together with fixtures, consisting of machines, machine stands, tables, counters, large mirror, carpet, &c., all now located in the warehouse of Charles Shongood, 113 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as follows:

Sealed bids for said property may be submitted to William Lesser, receiver, at his office, 320 Broadway, New York City, on or before Monday, December 14th, at 4 P. M., at which time and place they will be opened by him.

Each bid must be accompanied by cash or a certified check for at least 10% of the amount thereof, and the receiver reserves the right to reject all bids submitted. Said property may be inspected on said premises on December 9th, 10th, and 11th, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Should the receiver reject all bids, then said property will be sold at public auction, on said premises, on Friday, December 18th, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, by order of

WILLIAM LESSER, Receiver.
IRVING I. KREMER, Atty. for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

NO. 6,475.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT E. FIVEY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Robert E. Fivey of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1903, the said Robert E. Fivey was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 62 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 7th, 1903.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of the L. E. McCONNELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Alleged Bankrupt.

Pursuant to an order of the above court, the undersigned, receiver of said L. E. McConnell Manufacturing Company, will sell the stock of knitting machines, motor, safe, desks, office fixtures, &c., of said company.

Machines, &c., may be inspected any day between 12 noon and 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of said company, 56 Worth Street, New York.

Sealed bids will be received for the purchase of all or any part of the property up to December 15th, 1903, and may be sent to my office, No. 115 Broadway, New York, on or before that date, accompanied by cash or certified checks for ten per cent. of the amount bid. Unsatisfactory bids may be rejected. If not then sold the property will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Friday, December 18th, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., at the office of the said L. E. McConnell Manufacturing Company, 56 Worth Street.

Dated December 5th, 1903.

MORRIS P. FERRIS, Receiver in Bankruptcy, L. E. McConnell Mfg. Co., 115 Broadway, New York.

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MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, LADIES' SUITS AND CLOAKS, BELT OVERCOATS AND FURS on weekly or monthly payments. Call or write. OPEN EVENINGS.
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" " "Norton's" Claret		
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" " Unterm'd Grape Juice		
" " Gold Seal Champagne		
Quart Bot. 6 yr. Port		
" " Sherry		
" " Old Madeira		
" " Sweet Catawba		
" " Canterac		
" " Dry Moselle		$6.75
" " "Ruby" Claret		
" " "First" Claret		
" " "Norton's" Claret		
" " Old Burgundy		
" " Unterm Grape Juice		
" " Pure Rye Whiskey		

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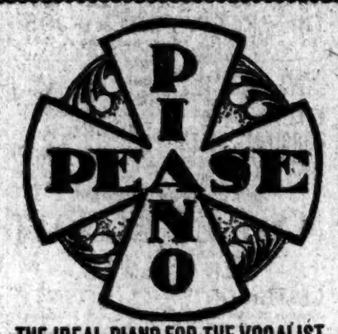

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A PURE RYE WHISKEY.

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FULL QUARTS $1.00.

SPECIAL for the HOLIDAYS:

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1 BOTTLE SHERRY,
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1 BOTTLE WHISKEY.

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THE IMPROVED VICTOR TALKING MACHINE

(with tapering arm)

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Men's and boys' suits, ready made or to order; overcoats, reefers, hats, shoes. Ladies' and misses' tailor-made suits, underwear, dry goods, millinery, capes, cloaks, furs, watches, diamonds, all kinds jewelry, furniture, carpets, &c.

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REMEMBER WE SELL 25% Lower Than Any Other House in the City.

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PRICES SAME AS FOR CASH.

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Choice selection of Ladies' Hand Bags.

MONROE STERN, MGR.

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Brass Beds	"	12.50
Iron Beds	"	2.50
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Largest Stock of Records in the City

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Both Stores Open Evenings.

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Fine Leather Goods, Suitable for XMAS GIFTS

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$4.00 Solid Cowhide Suit Cases, $2.85.

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A full line of Fancy Leather Goods, Bags, Pocketbooks, &c.

CHAS. W. WOLF 3 Large Stores.

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But be sure you get it from

THE BOYD CO.,

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GOOD STYLE,

BEST WORKMANSHIP,

LOWEST PRICES.

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Price, $1.50.

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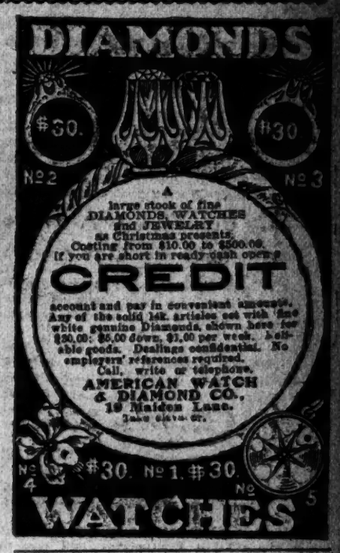

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account and pay in convenient amounts. Any of the solid 14K articles set with fine white genuine Diamonds, shown here for $30.00: $5.00 down, $1.00 per week. Reliable goods. Dealings confidential. No employers' references required.

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Is a piece of wonderful mechanism which enables a person, without the slightest training, to play upon a piano in a manner superior to that of the average artist. You can express your own conception of any piece of music, no matter how elaborate the composition, and the HARDMAN PIANO PLAYER interprets it with artistic feeling and ABSOLUTE ACCURACY.

This Piano Player can be attached to any make of piano.

It is not necessary to buy music, as we have a complete circulating library.

MODERATE PRICES—EASY PAYMENTS

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It will be an easier Christmas for the head of the household—a happier one for the whole family—if the furniture is bought at Keane's. Rockers, Desks Chairs, Rugs, Carpets, Clocks, Pictures—Everything.

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Open Evenings Till Christmas.

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A nice enlargement is a very acceptable XMAS PRESENT.

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Wholesale & Retail Distributers

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The Little Beauty Night Lamp

By far the handsomest, safest, most economical and odorless night lamp ever invented.

Burns ordinary coal oil, and from one filling will burn 40 hours without odor. Each lamp is provided with 21 inches of wick. With ordinary care this wick will last several years.

85c. BY MAIL POSTAGE PAID

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Novelties for Xmas Gifts. Largest selections. Everything for the traveler. Buy direct from the manufacturer.

THE AMERICAN TRUNK CO.,

17 Union Sq. West, opp. Tiffany's. 831 Broadway, near 14th St.

Established 1872.

Novelties in Furs for the Holidays.

F. O. LINDER & SON

RICH FURS.

326 Fulton Street, BROOKLYN.

If the Pan-American Exposition had its decision to make NOW it would unhesitatingly decide that the NEW UNIVERSAL ZONOPHONE was the BEST TALKING MACHINE in every respect. We are ready to prove this by a practical demonstration.

You are cordially invited to visit our show rooms and inspect the ZONOPHONE.

Free exhibitions given daily, and on Monday, Wednesday, & Saturday evening until 10 P. M.

G. L. GOODDAY, Distributer.

27 East 14th St.

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An Oriental Rug,

can be secured from us on our gradual-payment plan—a small sum down, the balance in easy monthly payments. Our December prices are very low. Call or send for booklet "Rugs."

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EXTRAORDINARY SPECIAL SALE

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"Durring" Furniture

At a reduction of 25 to 50% from marked prices. This high class Furniture has never been sold at such an immense reduction, but we need the room and many choice pieces must go—to your advantage and our loss.

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Telephone 6,442-12th St.

L. B. JEFFCOTT,

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IS NOW PROPRIETOR OF

THE UMPIRE CARPET AND FURNITURE CO.,

61 WEST 14TH ST., N. Y.

4 DOORS EAST OF 6TH AVE.

This is a strictly cash store. Goods can be purchased here 25 per cent. cheaper than elsewhere.

Holiday Goods now ready and for sale at the lowest prices.

WORKING OF SCHEMES TO STEAL INSURANCE

Prosecutor Tells of Millions a Year Obtained on Fire Losses.

President of a Corporation and a Rich Merchant Among Those Whose Indictment Will Be Sought.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan, who has been investigating the alleged systematic swindling of fire insurance companies in this city by means of fraudulent claims of loss, last night gave some details of the inner workings of the system and the latest of the frauds which had been disclosed by the investigation.

Mr. Garvan said he was certain that at least 30 or 40 per cent. of all claims for losses at fires of $10,000 or less were fraudulent, and that as a result fire insurance companies were mulcted in amounts mounting into the millions last year.

The investigation was begun last Spring when Joseph Schnapmann, who kept a milliners' supply store at 4 Bond Street, where he had a fire, put in fraudulent claims for $16,000 worth of goods alleged to have been destroyed. Schnapmann was found out and pleaded guilty to six indictments. He is now awaiting sentence, and twelve cases against persons alleged to have been identified with swindles of this nature will be placed before the Grand Jury this week.

Among those that body will be asked to indict is a Fifth Avenue merchant said to be worth at least $500,000, the President of a large corporation, and several public adjusters and insured persons who have presented false claims. In the swindles thus far unearthed, according to Mr. Garvan, are implicated, besides those directly concerned, half a dozen prominent merchants, members of the fire patrol of the various insurance companies, and at least one prominent city official.

Schnapmann's confession, which was the first one obtained, gave Mr. Garvan an idea of how these swindles were perpetrated. More light has since been thrown on that subject by a confession of Max Kornfeld, who until his recent conviction on charges of defrauding the Phoenix Insurance Company was a public adjuster.

"Kornfeld's confession," said Mr. Garvan, "concerned 300 cases which he himself had adjusted. Of these, according to his own statement, there were only two that were not fraudulent, and he asserted that more than 90 per cent. of all such claims of less than $10,000 were either fraudulent to the extent of being grossly exaggerated or else the fire itself was fraudulent. It was also shown that in all such cases the public adjuster receives at least 40 per cent. of the amount of insurance paid by the company.

"A public adjuster is generally one of the first persons to reach the scene of a fire. Many of them have fire calls in their apartments. They will take a contract to adjust a fire loss on any terms. Then they will endeavor to prevail upon their client to pad his loss, generally by bribing the member of the fire patrol left by the insurance company to watch the property. They will pay him to wet or to destroy goods on the premises where the fire has occurred. Or they will pay him to move goods from a floor where no damage has been done to that where the fire actually has been, or to put labels of more expensive goods on packages that have been damaged.

"Kornfeld gave us a long list of cases where property had been destroyed in order to obtain more money from the insurance companies. This had been done in some great business houses, where the fire patrolman, often assisted by the insured and by the public adjuster, had worked all night wetting down or destroying goods.

"The principal case in which Kornfeld has given us information is one in which a very large firm in this city presented a fraudulent claim of loss. In one year the firm had two fires, and both times claimed loss on the same property. At the second fire Kornfeld and the fire patrolman worked all night carrying goods down into the cellar, where they destroyed or wet them down. The patrolman got $20 for his work. In this case the Grand Jury will be asked to indict the insured.

"Another interesting case is that of a man who, in order to dodge creditors executed a bill of sale on his property. Later there was a fire. As the policy was taken out in his own name he could not claim the insurance. To get round this he had a paper drawn excluding from the bill of sale the goods on which he claimed insurance. It took three lawyers to draw that document, and we will ask the Grand Jury to indict each of them, as well as the principal and the adjuster in the case."

One of the most frequently practiced forms of swindling fire insurance companies, the investigation, according to Mr. Garvan, has revealed, is by the merchant on whose premises there has been a fire going to various wholesale dealers and obtaining receipted bills for goods that never had been delivered. Alterations are then made in the books to meet the demands of the occasion, or else the books are destroyed. That was the method employed by Schnapmann. Half a dozen prominent wholesale merchants are implicated in his confession, as well as Darius W. Ettinger, a public adjuster, who he claims was his accomplice and instigated the frauds. Ettinger is awaiting trial on six indictments.

An official of one of the largest fire insurance companies said last night that claims under $10,000 paid out by the various companies amounted to something like $8,000,000 a year.

GALLAVAN HOUSE MURDER.

Woman Killed in Williamsburg Hotel by Man Who Afterward Shot Himself Was Not His Wife.

The woman whom Lester Fitzgerald shot and killed early yesterday morning in a room of the Gallavan House, at Broadway and Driggs Avenue, Williamsburg, was not his wife as the hotel register indicated, but Mrs. Matilda Woods, the wife of Henry T. Woods, a compositor on a morning paper, who lived at 29 Cooper Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Woods was twenty-nine years old, and pretty. She had been married nine years, and a had a four-weeks-old child. About six months ago she and her husband attended a theatre party and met Fitzgerald.

Capt. Hallihan sent for Woods yesterday afternoon. On the way to the police station Woods declared that he was shocked at what had happened, and said that he and his wife always lived happily together, and he could not imagine why she had met Fitzgerald and gone to the hotel with him.

WARNED BY ELEVATED TRAIN.

Tenants of Hotel at Ninth Avenue and Fifty-third Street Escape from Fire.

Shrill blasts from the air whistle of a Ninth Avenue elevated railroad train sounded so prompt an alarm for a fire which practically destroyed the five-story Wyanoke Hotel, at the northwest corner of Fifty-third Street, early yesterday that every one of more than a hundred persons who were sleeping in the building was saved. The fire started in the basement from some unknown cause, and the one stairease in the centre of the building and a dumbwaiter shaft on each side of it immediately were transformed into flues through which the flames went roaring to the roof, where, failing to find adequate vent, they mushroomed in great billows of flame successively through floor after floor from the top to the bottom.

The occupants were screaming at the windows when the firemen arrived, and Foreman Thomas Lee and John Foster, another employe at the old car barns across the way, had each caught a little child dropped by a frantic mother from a second-story window.

Capt. Duffy and Fireman Reilly of Truck 21 dashed up to the fourth floor and brought out Philip Seberger, a cigarmaker, who was unconscious. He was sent to Roosevelt Hospital in an ambulance. James McCauley, his wife, and five little children were also brought down from the same floor, and Janitor Roland Burr and his wife were rescued from the basement with difficulty.

UNKNOWN DONOR OF $25,000.

But Person Who Gave That Sum to Brooklyn Jewish Hospital Is Believed to be Abraham Abraham.

Announcement is made by the Directors of the Jewish Hospital, Glasson and St. Mark's Avenues, Brooklyn, that a gift of $25,000 has been made to the hospital by a friend who declines to give his name. The donation was made through Abraham Abraham, President of the hospital society. The gift is dependent on the raising of a like amount within a year from other sources. Of this amount $6,500 has already been pledged by the Directors. The $50,000 will be used for the building of a new wing to the hospital.

It is surmised that Mr. Abraham is himself the donor of the $25,000, but he would not say yesterday whether this surmise was right.

"The Jewish Hospital," he said, "is an institution near my heart, and it is my desire that it shall start free from any financial obligation which might in the least hamper its work. We will doubtless start our work without any mortgage."

GREENE NAMES HONOR MEN.

In compliance with a request from the Police Riot Relief Fund that the names of not more than ten members of the department whose brave acts deserved special commendation by a money prize, of probably $100 each, be submitted to the fund, Commissioner Greene yesterday submitted the following list of nine names:

Patrolman Michael J. Coyne, for rescuing a man from the East River, Feb. 27.
Patrolman Joseph McNierny, for rescuing a man from the East River, May 2.
Patrolman Christopher O'Brien, for rescuing a man from under an electric car on July 4.
Roundsman James M. Connors, for rescuing a man from the Hudson River on Sept. 23.
Patrolman James C. Osborn, for rescuing three people in a runaway on March 26.
Roundsman Thomas F. Mead, for rescuing a child from the North River on May 10.
Roundsman John F. Dwyer, for rescuing a man from the Hudson River on May 21.
Roundsman James W. Hallock for assisting Dwyer in his rescue.
Patrolman David J. Goff, for rescuing two men overcome by ammonia in a brewery on July 27.

BUST OF CURTIS UNVEILED.

Mayor Low and Carl Schurz Participate in Lenox Library Ceremonies.

A bronze bust of George William Curtis was unveiled in his memory last night in Lenox Library, under the direction of the Curtis Memorial Committee. Mayor Low, Chairman of the committee, made a brief address of presentation, response to which was made on behalf of the New York Public Library by Dr. John S. Billings, representing John Bigelow, President of the Board of Trustees. Carl Schurz delivered a memorial address.

The bust, which is the work of J. Q. A. Ward, will stand on a pedestal in the reading room of the Lenox Library until the completion of the new Public Library at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.

New Anchor Liner Launched.

A new steamship—Italia, which when completed will be added to the Anchor Line fleet—was launched yesterday at the shipbuilding yard of David & William Henderson & Co. at Glasgow. She is expected to be ready for the Mediterranean service of the line by the middle of February. The Italia is 400 feet in length, 49 feet broad, 30 feet deep, and has a gross tonnage of 5,000 tons. She will be fitted with triple expansion engines. There will be accommodations for about 200 cabin passengers and 1,400 steerage passengers.

DECEMBER GRAND JURY.

The December Grand Jury was sworn in yesterday by Judge McMahon in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. The foreman is Joseph W. Gibson, publisher, 19 Union Square, and his associates are:

F. Brant Calkin, insurance, 903 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street.
Arthur W. Watson, importer, 65 Greene Street.
Howard K. Burras, broker, 15 Broad Street.
Theodore E. Tack, oil, 52 Broadway.
Henry Malkan, books, 1 William Street.
Julius Oppenheimer, casings, 96 Pearl Street.
George Rowland, assistant treasurer, 115 West Eighty-fifth Street.
Isaac Stiebel, merchant, 280 Broadway.
Pierre De Puyster Ricketts, chemist, 104 John Street.
Augustus C. Bechstein, casings, 50 Water Street.
John Adler, meat, 153 East Fiftieth Street.
Paul Custer, foundry, 39 West Ninety-fifth Street.
Frederick K. Trowbridge, retired, 115 East Thirty-seventh Street.
David Wile, manager, 220 Church Street.
Samuel Stiner, retired, 14 East Ninety-second Street.
Lewis M. Hornthal, merchant, 26 East Fourteenth Street.
Oscar T. Mackey, carpenter, 237 West Fiftieth Street.
Robert R. Stuyvesant, broker, 40 Wall Street.
Emil H. Kosmak, retired, 23 East Ninety-third Street.
Jonas M. Libbey, real estate, 1 East Thirty-ninth Street.
George Reid, painter, 1,459 Third Avenue.
Gardner Wetherbee, Hotel Manhattan.

LEGAL NOTES.

MARRIAGE OF WOMEN TEACHERS.—Editorial comments have appeared in the newspapers anent the trial by a committee of the Board of Education of a female teacher accused of having violated a rule prohibiting such teachers from marrying. That such a by-law is valid and reasonable is the opinion of the Second Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. A by-law of the School Board of the Borough of Brooklyn provided: "Should a female Principal, head of department, or teacher marry, her place shall thereupon become vacant, but her marriage shall not operate as a bar to her reappointment should it be deemed to the interests of the school to retain her services." Such a by-law, the appellate tribunal holds, is valid, in so far as it declares against the retaining of female teachers who marry. The court said, in part, by Justice Hooker: "While many new fields of endeavor have of recent years been opened to progressive women, the principal duties and sphere of the wife and the mother will always remain, and cannot be said to be such as are not calculated, except in rare cases, to interfere with that degree of regularity and devotion which is required of the members of a teaching force in so large a community. The purpose of the rule is not to discourage marriage; it is rather, in the public interest, to dispense with the service of that class of teachers who assumed new duties and stepped into another field, and where it is thought their environments would tend toward the disparagement of the school interests." In a concurring opinion Justice Hirschberg said: "While single the teacher's services belong to herself; when married they belong to her husband. Having voluntarily assumed a relation which gives to another the legal right to dispose of her time and labor, the teacher cannot complain of a regulation by which her independent contract is made to end when her power to contract independently ends, especially where the regulation is itself a part of the original contract."

ASSUMPTION OF RISK.—The Standard Gas Light Company maintains on its premises a large wooden tank in which water is collected and then at times discharged into the river. On the top of the tank there are four or five openings with covers supported by iron cleats. It was the duty of Jeremiah Sheehan, with other employes, to lift up these covers, examine the water, and then replace them. Sheehan was in the habit of replacing the covers with his foot, and then stamping them down. He was warned several times by a fellow employe not to do this, but persisted. One day Sheehan jumped on the covers once too much, one tipped up, and he fell into the tank and lost his life. In reversing a judgment in Sheehan's wife's favor, in a suit which she brought against the gas company, the Appellate Division of this city said by Justice Ingraham: "The situation was perfectly apparent. Whatever danger there was in replacing the cover by this method was as apparent to the deceased, who had been in the employ of the defendant for several years, as it was to the defendant or its superintendent; and these appliances were perfectly safe unless an employe stood upon the covering in such a way that if it gave way he would fall into the tank. While the employer was bound to furnish to its employes a proper and safe place to work, it was not an insurer, but was bound only to furnish [illegible] with ordinary care. There was nothing in this situation that would charge the defendant with notice that the tank was unsafe or that an accident was likely to occur, or that it was an unsafe place for the deceased to work if he used ordinary care. All that he had to do was to avoid standing on the cover in such a way that if it gave way or slipped he would not fall into the tank; and there was nothing in the situation to show that it was necessary for him to stamp on this cover to properly perform the work that he was required to do."

The Room of Ease.

where comfort and repose are the necessary attributes, can be brought to a perfect meeting point in our showing of furniture for the Living Room. Long, roomy sofas — deep seated chairs, drawer Tables for writing and study, in mahogany or brown oak, all expressing a meaning for good design and well made furniture.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated)
34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157.
"Minute from Broadway."

ARREST MAY BE MADE IN OLIVER WILL CASE

Witnesses Expected to Connect a Man with Conspiracy Charge.

James S. Alderdice Said by His Counsel to be Ill—Promised Bomb Not Exploded.

It was reported about the District Attorney's office late yesterday afternoon that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of a person who has been conspicuous in the Oliver-Alderdice controversy, and that its service would not be delayed. This report arose from the fact that Assistant District Attorney Paul Krotel, who is investigating the alleged transfer of Mrs. Oliver's property, had a long conference in the early part of the afternoon with Magistrate Breen in the Tombs Court.

Mr. Krotel refused either to deny or confirm the statement. He said he had no information which he cared to give out, except that he had secured the names of two additional witnesses, a man and a woman, whom he was trying hard to find. He understood that these witnesses would clearly connect a man with the conspiracy charge, which, Mr. Krotel thought, would soon be made.

Mr. Krotel during the day had in his office a number of persons, including Frederick M. Littlefield of 156 Broadway, the legal adviser of Administrator Campbell.

"It would be unwise for me to divulge the nature of to-day's investigation," said Mr. Littlefield when questioned. "The conference was a highly important one, however, the most important that has occurred so far, and it goes a long way toward strengthening the case of Mrs. Oliver's relatives. The further we carry our investigation the firmer becomes my conviction that fraud has been perpetrated. The examination of witnesses will continue tomorrow and as long thereafter as is deemed advisable."

Lawyer James Demarest of 140 Nassau Street, who is defending the interests of Mrs. Oliver's granddaughters, said that a hearing before the Commissioners appointed by Judge Dickey to pass upon the sanity of Mrs. Hattie A. Campbell would take place to-day in the County Court House in Brooklyn.

"The decision of the Commissioners," he said, "will be presented to the court, which will thereupon appoint a representative for Mrs. Campbell."

The bomb which Samuel E. Fairfield, the attorney for James S. Alderdice, promised to explode yesterday did not go off, for reasons which Mr. Fairfield refused to disclose.

"Mr. Alderdice," he said, "will not be at his office to-day, nor, perhaps, for several days to come. The reports which have been circulated about him have made him so ill that he can't leave his house. The bomb which I am preparing to throw into the camp of the enemy is no myth. They will feel the effect of it before many days."

Further than this Mr. Fairfield declined to talk.

It is understood that the effort to find Miss Mary E. Alderdice, the beneficiary under the present deeds, has been abandoned, as Mr. Krotel is convinced that, acting on the advice of her counsel, she would make no valuable disclosures.

DAMAGED ABUTTING PROPERTY.

Elevated Road's Plea of Presumptive Right of Possession Not Sustained by Justice Bischoff.

Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down a decision in the suit of John H. Hindley against the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company to recover damages to his abutting property on the west side of Sixth Avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets, due to the operation of the road. The ruling was in favor of the plaintiff, and gives him $3,000 damages to the fee and $250 a year since 1895 for the loss of rentals.

Several similar suits have been held in abeyance pending this decision of the question as to whether the company, by the construction of the railway in front of premises in 1879, or before that time, and by the maintenance of such structure and the operation of trains continuously for twenty years before the commencement of a suit, acquired a prescriptive right as against the litigant, and without liability to him, to maintain this railway and operate in perpetuity so far as he is concerned.

The railway company asserted that it had already paid out about $12,500,000 in settlement of similar claims, and that $8,000,000 more would have to be paid in cases of this kind before the entire franchise of the roads would be fully bought out.

Justice Bischoff holds that the property of an abutting owner does not end with the portion of the street immediately fronting his premises, but is coterminus with that of all the other abutting owners in the street over which the elevated roads are run. The claim of possession by right of twenty years' occupation by the company he considers to be ill-founded, and holds that it remains in the abutting property owner.

TIME HEALED WOUNDED HEART.

Miss Buntman Sued Tobias for Breach of Promise, but She Is Mrs. Britz Now.

"Can't come. Got a new baby. Mrs. Britz."

Terrance McManus received this message a few days ago from a client in Philadelphia whose suit for $10,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage was on the calendar in the Supreme Court for yesterday.

The case was the trial of the suit of Minnie Buntman against Samuel Tobias, for $10,000 damages for breach of promise, and the complaint which was filed Feb. 13, 1901, says that while on Dec. 29, 1900, in Philadelphia, the defendant asked her to marry him, and she promised that she would, he married Rose Lavin on June 12, 1900.

That was bad enough, but Miss Buntman says she had loaned Tobias $328 to come to New York and go into business.

A little more than a year ago Miss Buntman married a Mr. Britz.

When the case came before Justice O'Gorman, Mr. McManus said:

"Will Your Honor please pass this case, as it is in course of settlement."

The case was passed.

WHEN you try on a Dress Coat or a Tuxedo, see if the coat collar fits in close to the shirt collar—don't accept old styles. Glad to show you the correct thing, and the overcoats to go with them. Tuxedos, $25,—$45. Full Dress, $27,—$48. Special Tuxedo Dinner Coat, $16.

SMITH GRAY & CO

"Chicago Styles don't go here."

Broadway at 31st st., N. Y. Fulton st., at Flatbush Ave. Broadway at Bedford ave., Brooklyn.

THE LAMP POST ALMANACK

Dec. 8th

Dec. 8, 833—Feidhlimé, King of Munster, occupies Ulster.
Dec. 8, 1903—The man of taste occupies the Ulster's successor—the Belted Back Overcoat. Broad shouldered, 50 inches long, plenty of room to feel proud in. Made in chevriots of heavy weight scotch mixtures—dashy or quiet. Mass 'em as much as you like—they'll never tell. $18 to $35.

(To be continued)

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BARLEY WINE
In Bottles only at Hotels and Restaurants and ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT CO.'S Stores.

MINK MUFFS.—New styles, extra large, very handsome; Neck Pieces, Victorines, and Stoles, all marked at the lowest possible prices for reliable goods.
NOTE.—I do not sell blended or darkened Mink, the genuine, natural skins only, which give satisfaction.
C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturing Fur Merchant, 41st and 42d Sts., between Broadway and 6th Av.

OTEWEET BREAD made from Oats and Wheat; vastly superior to whole wheat or graham; delicious, digestible, upbuilding.
HEALTH FOOD CO., 61 Fifth Av.

MORRIS CHAIRS
Special Holiday Sale!
50 different styles of Morris Chairs and Rockers, in all the various woods, with velour cushions, will be closed out
At Prices to Insure Immediate Sale.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

DR. RICHIE'S DRUG CURE

How ex-Preacher Was Backed by Interdenominational Body.

Business Enterprise That Enlisted Support of Prominent Churchmen on Philanthropic Grounds.

The report of an interdenominational committee, which purported to have been organized for the suppression of the drug habit, was widely circulated last October. In it attention was called to the constant and deplorable increase in the number of slaves to morphia, cocaine, and kindred drugs, and an appeal was made for funds to aid in the dissemination of a wonderful cure by the committee. A history of the committee's origin was given in the report as follows:

The late Rev. John Hall, D. D., LL. D., of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, became so impressed with the far-reaching and terrible effects of the use of opium and with a remedy which was discovered by a German scientist after fifteen years of experimenting, and which came into the possession of the Rev. Dr. Richie of the Presbyterian Church, that he united with the Rev. R. F. Sample, D. D., LL. D., ex-Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly; the Rev. Dr. Bliss, editor of The Independent; the Rev. Dr. Stoddard, editor of The New York Observer; L. A. Maynard, editor of The Christian Work; the Rev. D. S. S. Baldwin, Recording Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Dr. Henry Cobb, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church; the Rev. Dr. Creegan, Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for the Foreign Missions, and other well-known men in having the matter laid before the Secretaries of other Foreign Mission Boards. This led to the appointment of the Interdenominational Committee to Suppress Drug Addiction.

The committee's officers, as published in the report, were the Rev. Dr. R. F. Sample, President; Thomas O. Conant, editor of The Examiner, Vice President; the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Marsten, pastor of Bethany Church, Second Vice President; W. W. Westervelt, a lawyer of 33 Pine Street, an Elder in the Dutch Reformed Church, Treasurer, and the Rev. Dr. W. N. Richie, Secretary.

A month later a second appeal for funds was issued by the committee, which asked for public aid in "the curing of the drug habit of a woman of more than ordinary standing."

During an investigation of these appeals Dr. Richie, the Secretary of the committee; Mr. Conant, Vice President, and Mr. Westervelt, Treasurer, admitted that the committee, which had no existence except as a mere informal body, was formed solely with the effect of furthering a business enterprise of the Rev. Dr. Richie, who for more than five years has been engaged in the manufacture and sale of a secret remedy for the cure of the drug habit.

Dr. Richie's factory and salesrooms are in two rooms in the Presbyterian Building, at 156 Fifth Avenue. When seen yesterday he admitted that he had bought the formula for his secret remedy as a business enterprise, and, through his connection and acquaintance with many well-known religious leaders, through his former connections with the Presbyterian Church as a minister, had interested a large number of them to lend their names to his scheme.

Mr. Westervelt, the Treasurer of the Interdenominational Committee, which has been in existence for three years, said yesterday that, in all that time the body had met only three or four times, and had never, so far as he knew, received a cent from the public. The committee had not met for five months, within which time the appeals to the public purporting to have been signed by the committee had been printed in the newspapers.

Mr. Westervelt further asserted that the composition of the remedy was absolutely unknown to him and, to the best of his knowledge, was unknown to all the other members of the committee with the exception of Dr. Richie, and that the few meetings of the committee consisted simply of the presentation before them of men and women who testified that they had been cured of the drug habit by Dr. Richie's medicine.

Incidentally it was learned in yesterday's investigation, and admitted by Dr. Richie himself and his lawyer, that in October, 1902, Dr. Richie was arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions on a charge of unlawfully practicing medicine, and was convicted and fined $75. The charges against him at that time were made by detectives of the County Medical Society, who testified that he had sold them a certain liniment.

Dr. Richie is about fifty years old. He said yesterday that he at one time was pastor of the United Presbyterian Church in West Forty-fourth Street, this city. He went to Philadelphia and was pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church for eight years. He said that he had left his Philadelphia pastorate and went to Asbury Park to "rest." According to Mr. Westervelt he went from Philadelphia to a church in Fort Chester, which he finally left in 1897. Dr. Richie says he purchased the formula of the drug remedy and determined to begin its manufacture and sale. Three years ago he induced the present members of the Interdenominational Committee, he says, to form the organization.

Dr. Richie introduced a Dr. "Linkworth," his assistant in his business. Dr. "Linkworth," on being reminded that no such name as his appeared on the registry of physicians with the County Clerk, admitted that the name he gave was assumed. His real name, as divulged, is registered. Dr. Richie and his physician said that at present they were using from twenty to thirty bottles of the remedy per day. They both admitted that they were not successful with all their patients.

Mr. Conant, Vice President of the committee, said that his resignation had been sent to Dr. Richie. "I don't know anything about Dr. Richie's remedy or his methods," said Mr. Conant, "except that I have heard the testimony of a number of persons who said they had been cured of the drug habit by him. None of the members of the committee, except Dr. Richie, has ever received any compensation whatever."

Police Hero's Mother Helped.

Mrs. T. Redican of 46 Rose Street, mother of Frank J. Redican, the young policeman who sacrificed his life while trying to save others in the Fulton Street fire Sunday, has found friends in her great sorrow. She had purchased all her household effects from Cowperthwait & Sons, the furniture dealers, of Chatham Square and Harlem, and the bill of over $200 was not half paid. Yesterday a representative of the firm called on Mrs Redican and gave her a receipted bill in full for the balance of $113.50, together with a letter of sympathy. The young policeman had been the sole support of his mother.

The Hungarian Peasant Ball.

Little ones on the east side are looking forward to the Christmas distribution of clothing and good cheer given annually by the Hungarian Literary Society. The fund by which this Santa Claus feature is made possible is replenished each year by the Hungarian Peasant Ball, which will take place this year in Sulzer's Harlem Casino on New Year's Eve. Besides the time-honored features of the ball, such as the reproduction of a Hungarian village, with its chapel for marriages and tribunal for divorces, there will be a spectacular historical dance illustrative of the recruiting during the revolution of 1848.

POSTUM.

A SURE TEST

Of Whether Coffee Really Hurts or Not.

Some folks drink coffee and suffer day after day but console themselves by saying "I don't believe it hurts me, or at any rate I am not sure that it does."

The sensible thing to do is to make sure by leaving off coffee and using Postum for a week or so. The trial is pleasant and you may learn something worth more than money to you in the way of health and strength.

An intelligent woman who valued her health and comfort made sure. She says: "I have proved positively that when I used coffee I had kidney and bladder trouble, palpitation of the heart, stomach trouble, insomnia and my complexion was sallow and muddy, but I got rid of all these troubles when I quit coffee and took on Postum Food Coffee. All my troubles disappeared quickly, almost as if by magic, and in their place I became strong and well.

"I soon learned to like Postum as well as I ever liked coffee and I would not exchange my delicious cup of Postum for coffee and sickness for anything in the world." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

"Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

AMUSEMENTS.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S LEADING NEW YORK THEATRES

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th st. CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
LAST 4 WEEKS.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
MAUDE ADAMS
in Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's Play,
THE PRETTY SISTER of JOSE
Evenings 8:15. Mat. Saturday, 2:15.
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

NEW LYCEUM 45th St., E. of B'way. Begins 8:15.
DANIEL FROHMAN ..... Manager
WILLIAM ... Matinee Sat'y only 2.
GILLETTE. THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.
PARSIFAL WALTER DAMROSCH on Friday at 3:30. Seats $1.00, 75c., 50c.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
ONLY 3 WEEKS MORE.
C. B. DILLINGHAM presents
MAXINE ELLIOTT
in THE CLYDE FITCH COMEDY
HER OWN WAY.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
WM. FAVERSHAM
in a play by E. L. Swete & R. M. Stephens.
MISS ELIZABETH'S PRISONER.
MATINEE SATURDAY.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. 8:10 sharp. Mat. Sat., 2:10.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
Special Matinee Thursday, Dec. 17th.
CHARLES FROHMAN & GEORGE EDWARDES Present the Farcical Comedy, with Music,
THE GIRL FROM KAY'S
with Enormous Cast, including Sam Bernard.

Last 6 Days
Exhibition Ends Positively Sunday Next.
"No one can afford to miss seeing it."
American Art Galleries,
Madison Square South, New York.
9 A. M. until 6 P. M. Evening, 8 until 10. SUNDAY next, 10 A. M. until 6 P. M.
THE GREATEST OF PORTRAIT SHOWS
in aid of the
Orthopaedic Hospital
Reception and Tea
ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON,
ON WHICH OCCASION
MADAME NORDICA
WILL BE PRESENT AND WILL BE
ASSISTED BY A NUMBER OF YOUNG LADIES PROMINENT IN SOCIETY.
Chamber Music from 2 to 6 P. M.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42d St., W. of B'way. Evenings at 8. Mats. To-morrow & Sat. at 2.
KLAW & ERLANGER ..... Managers
KLAW & ERLANGER'S GREAT Drury Lane Spectacle, MOTHER GOOSE
Telegraph—"This is the kind of show that appeals to all kinds of children—grown ups, middle-up, and small ups-and downs."

DALY'S B'way & 30 St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Saturdays only at 2.
DANIEL FROHMAN ..... Manager
Last Three Weeks. Klaw & Erlanger present A Japanese Nightingale.
A Story of Modern Japan.

NEW YORK Evgs. at 8. B'way, 44 to 45 St. Last Mats. To-m'w & Sat.
KLAW & ERLANGER ..... Managers
Last 4 Nights PRICES 50c., $1, $1.50. BEN-HUR.
Next Monday. (Seats Thursday.)
BERTHA GALLAND.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
FRITZI SCHEFF IN BABETTE.
VICTORIA 42d St., B'y, 7th Av. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. FRANK DANIELS in The Office Boy

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
PAULA EDWARDES IN WINSOME WINNIE.
Wed. Mat., Best Seats $1.50 and $1.
MADISON SQUARE Last Week. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. Little Princess.
Seats on Sale Thursday, 9 A. M., for
"A GIRL FROM DIXIE."

LYRIC 42d & 43d Sts., B'way & 7th Av. Mat. Sat'y, 2:15. To-night at 8:15.
GRACE VAN STUDDIFORD in "RED FEATHER."
PRINCESS THEATRE B'y & 29th St. Ev. 8:30. Mts. Th. & Sat., 2:30.
KYRLE BELLEW as Raffles, "The Amateur Cracksman."
Special Matinee To-day 2:30.
GEORGE BERNARD SHAW'S CANDIDA

BELASCO THEATRE 42d St., n'r B'way. Evs. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat. 2.
THEATRE CLOSED TO-NIGHT.
FIRST NIGHT TO-MORROW PROMPTLY AT 8 O'CLOCK.
DAVID BELASCO
will present by arrangement with
MAURICE CAMPBELL
HENRIETTA CROSMAN
in the new play
"SWEET KITTY BELLAIRS."
Written by DAVID BELASCO, founded on Egerton Castle's book, "The Bath Comedy."
EXCEPTIONAL CAST. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Robt. B. Mantell in The Light of Other Days. Next Week—MANTELL in The Corsican Brothers.

3RD AVE. Next Mat. Thurs. THE SCOUT'S REVENGE

FLINT'S FINER FURNITURE
CHAIRS ARE IDEAL HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Our quaint old styles please every one who likes to "pick up" odd bits occasionally. Spindle-backs, though quaint in shape and wonderfully artistic in line, are as stout and strong as the settles of your grandmothers.
Dutch chairs, like those in old Dutch paintings; English, French and Italian—many copies of antiques now in museums. Colonial "roundabouts," and triangles. Mission designs in Weathered or Flemish Oak, with rush or leather seats.
Special Mahogany Reception and Corner Chairs, $16—$18—$21, upholstered in tapestry.
Chairs for every purpose, from library chairs, veritable "old shoes" for comfort, to the daintiest little pieces for boudoirs, but all at factory prices, as you
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 and 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
CARRIAGE ENTRANCE, 36 WEST 24TH ST.
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MEN'S Fur Lined Overcoats; automobile, sleigh, and carriage Robes; Foot Muffs; Coachmen's Outfits, in 41st St. Annex. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturing Fur Merchant, 41st and 42d Sts., between Broadway and 6th Av.

AMUSEMENTS.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
WHITEWASHING JULIA
with FAY DAVIS
Beginning Dec. 14, HOLIDAY MATINEES.
THE LITTLE PRINCESS.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. 2:15.
HENRY B. HARRIS ..... Manager
"NO HUMAN BEING COULD FAIL TO LAUGH."—Times.
MARIE TEMPEST
and her London Company, including
LEONARD BOYNE,
ADA FERRAN, GILBERT HARE, in
THE MARRIAGE OF KITTY
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.

VAUDEVILLE Theatre, 44th St., w. of 6th Av. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
MME. CHARLOTTE WIEHE
and FRENCH COMPANY.
Tues. Last Time of Tricks of Nerine, The Wedding Night, The Farewell Supper, and The Maid.
To-morrow Night—Je ne sais quoi.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evgs. 8. Mat. Sat., 2.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
LAST THREE WEEKS.
Charles Frohman & George Edwardes' London Comedy,
THREE LITTLE MAIDS
SAME FAVORITES. NEW SONGS.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. 2:15.
"THE LAUGHING HIT."—WORLD.
GEO. ADE'S Quaint Comedy, THE
COUNTY CHAIRMAN
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1903-1904.
Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
To-morrow Evg., Dec. 9th, at 8—PAGLIACCI and CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Sembrich, Caruso, and Scotti.—Gadski, Homer, Dippel, and Campanari, Conductor, Vigna.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 11th, at 8—TOSCA. Ternina, Caruso, Scotti. Conductor, Vigna.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 12th, at 2—LOHENGRIN. Gadski, Walker, Kraus, Van Rooy, Blass, Muehlmann. Conductor, Mottl.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 12th, at 8—(Pop. Prices)—TRAVIATA. Sembrich; Dippel, Campanari. Conductor, Vigna.
PARSIFAL, Thursdays, Dec. 24, 31, Jan. 7, 14, 21. Seats for above Performances NOW ON SALE.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. Thurs. & Every Evg., "Geschwister Lemke." To-night & Wed., Halbe's Drama, "Der Strom."

CARNEGIE HALL.
Third Concert
Wetzler Symphony Concerts
To-Night at 8:30
SOLOIST
HAROLD BAUER,
PIANIST.
Program: Bach, Suite in B flat; Beethoven, Concerto in E flat, for Piano; Brahms, Symphony in C minor.
Tickets on sale at Ditson's and Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Mr. Gericke Conductor.
THURS. Evg., Dec. 10. MADAME MELBA
SAT. Aft., Dec. 12. Mr.